

Original Correspondence.

COAL AND IRON IN SOUTH WALES.

SIR,—In answer to enquiries in reference to the Mynydd Iron Ore Company, I beg to state that were it mine, I should not hesitate for a moment respecting the erection of furnaces upon that property, or as near as convenient. The property the company purchased from Mr. Vaughan contains two important essentials—iron ore and limestone; there is also a property near at hand which abounds with coal of a very soft bituminous description, which is considered the best coal for iron making out of the very numerous veins of coal found on the south outcrop. Should the shareholders adopt this course (which, in my opinion, ought to have been done long ago), I have no doubt that, under effective management, it will become a good paying work; and the shares, which are now of but little value, will very soon be sought after as a lucrative investment. I may here add that I have no doubt terms might be made with Mr. Vaughan for the Llanely property, which is conveniently situated, and contains the well-known coking coals before alluded to.

R. PLANT.

UTILISATION OF BLAST-FURNACE CINDERS.

SIR,—The reference to the similarity and dissimilarity of the inventions of Messrs. Crace-Calvert and Fleury in the *Mining Journal* of April 16 is scarcely so plain as it is desirable it should be in the interests of Mr. Fleury. The fact that Mr. Fleury produces wrought-iron, whilst Prof. Calvert only attempted to produce pig-iron, should at least have protected Mr. Fleury from the charge of plagiarism, and I can only presume that it was through a too hasty consideration of Mr. Fleury's invention that the charge could ever have been made. Prof. Calvert is too sound a chemist, and has had far too much experience in connection with the manufacture of iron, to confound a blast-furnace with a puddling-furnace, and I think that he had explained why Mr. Fleury's invention was not likely to prove practicable would have been of far greater utility to the public.

The proposition to flux blast-furnace cinders, and then treat them in a puddling-furnace, is something so remarkable and striking that I do not think the novelty of the proposition is at all open to question, though whether the process would prove practically valuable is altogether another matter. The utilisation of blast-furnace cinder is doubtless of great importance, but I am certainly inclined to think that the only mode of profitably employing them will be to convert them into something of a vitreous nature.

S. H. W.

PATENT OFFICE, AND LIBRARY.

SIR,—In a former letter I drew attention to the importance of bearing in mind the necessary distinction between the uses of the Museum of Inventions and the Library of the Patent Commissioners, I will now add a few further remarks on the same point, with a view of showing that the Patent Office and Library must be together, but that the Museum may be elsewhere. Now, the use of the Museum is to preserve objects of curiosity in the history of inventions, and thereby to show to the public some of the important steps that have been made in mechanical and chemical science, by means of models and specimens of such a character as shall be capable of attracting public attention. It is intended, also, by means of the Museum, to lead the public to appreciate the value of the labours of skilful and successful inventors. But it is obvious that, for objects of this kind, so long as the Museum is reasonably easy of access, it is not necessary that it should be contiguous to the Patent Office. It is a place for the resort of the general public, who may or may not be specially interested in patents, and its use is to illustrate the history of practical science, and to connect the names of eminent men with such history.

In distinction from this, the use of the Library is to supply (in the words of the memorial presented to the Patent Commissioners in July, 1862) "the means of informing and instructing the engineer, the chemist, and the manufacturer in matters of great use in their respective callings; and it is, further, frequently the means of preventing men of truly inventive minds from losing their time and money on matters which they honestly believe they have discovered, but which the works contained in such a Library prove to them are not new; and also is highly useful in enabling persons successfully to resist demands made on them by those who had obtained patents for matters which were published to the world, prior to the date of such patents, by the very depositing in this Library of works containing a description of the things so subsequently improperly patented." Hence it appears that the use of the Library is closely identified with the business of the Patent Office. It is intended to give patentees and the public the means of testing the novelty of inventions, and is calculated to improve the quality of specifications by enabling inventors to make a study of subjects connected with those previous inventions on which they are desirous of effecting improvements. The purposes answered by the Library are mainly of a legal character, and, therefore, it ought to be situated as near as possible to the offices and courts of law. The Patent Office and Library are thus required to be together, and near the courts of law, but the Museum may be elsewhere.

WM. SPENCE, Assoc. Inst. C.E.

50, Chancery-lane, W.C., April 27.

GOLD IN WALES.

SIR,—May I crave space for a few concluding remarks on this subject, in reply to the communication of "An Englishman in Wales," which appeared in the *Journal* of April 16? Your correspondent has some wit, and there is an undercurrent of good humour running through his letter, which I trust is also the humour in which I have penned the whole of my letters. He tells you that we coincide in nearly every particular. Your readers will have seen at once the fallacy of that observation. It is true the "Englishman in Wales" and myself have each called attention to the same facts. In that we have coincided: the objects and the results arrived at are, however, entirely and diametrically opposite. My worthy opponent, in his last, tells us quite as plainly as before, "asserting," that he "does imagine" Mr. Watson's remarks were quite called for. After all they are nothing very formidable. Even in the language of their author they are only "assertions of the imagination." These are generally of a very "Will o' the Wisp" character, especially if the imagination should happen to deviate from its equilibrium. The assertions which some people imagine they stick to through thick and thin give no reason for, nor can they or anyone else. The world is witness to a vast amount of mischief caused by "assertions of the imagination." The Annual Reviews of Mining by some of our great writers are guilty of that sin. With your permission, I shall take the liberty of clipping the wings of every imagination I find in their next Reviews that has nothing stronger than an assertion to rest upon, that is, as far as they refer to Wales and Welsh mining. The opposition raised against Welsh gold mining has done some harm, and to the present holders has done some good. Weighing one against the other, I hardly know which is the heavier. The harm which has been done is this: It has created in some quarters a distrust of Welsh gold mines. It has disheartened others who had embarked a small capital in such enterprises, and it has depreciated the value of those concerns which were and are really valuable properties. The good it has done is this: It has compelled gold miners to depend more upon the intrinsic value of their mines than on any outside influence. There has been a greater, and consequently a better, division of the shares of the mines. Two or three years ago the *furor* was so great that it was next to impossible for anyone, save the holder of an extremely low and well filled purse, to get possession of shares in gold mines, but during the recent calm all grades in society got possession of them. There is now an extensive, powerful, and influential class of shareholders sprung up. Local confidence in the success of Welsh gold mines was never so great as at present. Had that success occurred previous to the present time the fruit would have been reaped almost entirely by monopolist capitalists.

"An Englishman in Wales" says that I am "at home in Wales." To be sure I am. Instead of wishing him at home, wherever that is, I would volunteer a word of advice to him, and every Englishman in Wales—MAKE YOURSELVES AT HOME IN WALES. There is plenty of room for us all, and sufficient scope for the powers of all. He goes on to say that he has "simply stated facts, and facts, too, which he can uphold against all England and Wales put together." There he shows something of the pluck of an Englishman, and embodies one of our national mottoes—Y GWIR YR EBYN Y BYD; which, for his edification means—Truth against the world. I shall leave it to your readers to judge whether his facts are anything more stubborn than "assertions of the imagination." I would wish to refer to that part of my letter which "Englishman in Wales" informs us has *grieved him very much*. The good it has done is this: It has compelled gold miners to depend more upon the intrinsic value of their mines than on any outside influence. There has been a greater, and consequently a better, division of the shares of the mines. Two or three years ago the *furor* was so great that it was next to impossible for anyone, save the holder of an extremely low and well filled purse, to get possession of shares in gold mines, but during the recent calm all grades in society got possession of them. There is now an extensive, powerful, and influential class of shareholders sprung up. Local confidence in the success of Welsh gold mines was never so great as at present. Had that success occurred previous to the present time the fruit would have been reaped almost entirely by monopolist capitalists.

The conclusion I arrive at is that it is extremely dangerous "assertions of the imagination" should wing their way some hundreds of miles from whence they are supposed to emanate. Mr. Editor will be doing us but justice if he will observe whether condemnatory remarks on Welsh gold mines, purporting to come from Dolgelly, bear the post mark of that town. My last letter, immediately followed by the "Englishman in Wales" proved to him who was and who was not in ignorance.

The concluding remark of the "Englishman in Wales" is very witty, raising a laugh

at the expense of 384 men working at present at Cefn Coch being in each other way. Their being in or out of each other way would depend entirely upon "who would undertake" the captaincy of these 384 men, whether the Englishman or the Welshman in Wales. From his quotation of the old adage, "We must crawl before we can run," I should not like to trust the task to the former. The "crawling" system has had its day, and that day has been something longer than 24 hours. My reason for coming to the defence of the reports of Capt. Nancarrow and Faull was because they advocated a mode of proceeding perfectly the reverse of "crawling." Those gentlemen were able to defend themselves better than their advocate; but I had a strong wish, which has been gratified, to uphold more elevated ideas. A spur in the head is worth two in the heel.

"He that stays in the valley will never get over the hill." I trust that all obstacles to the complete success of Welsh gold mining will be overcome. It will not be more gratifying to anyone than to a—

WELSHMAN IN WALES.

THE YUDANAMUTANA MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—In the *Journal* of last Saturday it was mentioned that you believed that an offer of 100,000l. had been made for the Blinman Mine, belonging to the Yudanamutana Company, a ridiculously small sum, I think, for such a mine. There has long been a party at work, evidently endeavouring, as it appears to me, to depreciate the company's property, for the purpose of frightening the shareholders into disposing of their shares at any price they can get, hoping, I firmly believe, by so doing to be able to obtain the Blinman Mine for a mere trifle, form a new company, and at once throw the old one overboard.

The Chairman of the board of directors spoke at the March meeting in the highest terms of this mine; in fact, he told the 300 or 400 shareholders then present that the four furnaces would soon be in full work, and that they would turn out every month ore of the value of 90,000l., or 96,000l. a year. And besides all this Capt. Anthony has since reported from the mine that a new good lode had been cut, which would enhance the value of the mine very considerably; this, upon further examination, may be found quite as rich, or even richer, than the old "big bunch," so much coveted by the party alluded to.

To sell a mine for 100,000l., that the shareholders were told by the chairman of the company will shortly produce ore of the value of 96,000l. a year, and also to have just heard that a new lode had been cut, which, for all yet known, may turn out of immense value, appears to me to be the height of absurdity. I am of opinion that no offer short of 300,000l., or an annual guaranteed payment of 12 per share, should for a single moment be entertained by the shareholders for this mine. Should the shareholders agree to dispose of the mine on less favourable terms, the day, I have no hesitation in saying, is not far distant when they will bitterly repent. It seems to me to be very questionable indeed whether this mine ought to be parted with at all; for, according to Mr. Hill's statement, it must be as good as any that the Burra Burra Company have got; therefore, why allow it to pass into other hands? AN OLD MINING ADVENTURER.

April 27.

YUDANAMUTANA COPPER MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—As a shareholder in the above company, I ask insertion for the following statement of quantities and value of ore raised in the short space of twenty months from the commencement of working operations in mines hitherto unopened. All the items quoted are taken from the directors' report issued last month, and the last report received from the mine. It appears that nearly 115,000l. worth of rich ore has been produced, principally from the Blinman Mine alone. These facts explain the "reason why" such unscrupulous audacity has been exhibited by the "Circular Machine" writers to disguise the truth.

Ore sold up to Feb. 5	.....	£12,078 0 0
" at port	.....	2,490 0 0
" raised at Blinman	.....	1,925 0 0
" Yudanamutana	.....	19,675 0 0
" as per bills of lading to hand	.....	2,331 0 0
" at Blinman, advised by last mail	.....	18,300 0 0
" on the road to port	.....	64,998 0 0
		3,000 0 0 = £114,797 0 0

INVESTIGATOR.

WEST METAL MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—In our letter of last week, we stated that we had requested Capt. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath—who is toller, or underground inspector, for the lord of Great Wheal Vor, as well as of West Metal—to give us his opinion as to the run of the Wheal Metal lode, and we now beg to hand you his report:—

Killiney, Camborne, April 22.—I have to-day been to West Wheal Metal Mine, and as it seemed a point of contention I thought it advisable to have the best authority in the district that could be procured. Mr. Riddington, who was formerly the surveyor of Wheal Vor, met me on the ground, and also an agent of that mine during the time Mr. Crease had the control of the mine. Both of them told me they were well acquainted with the Metal lode, and with the adit which is extended into the mine from the main or cross adit that goes into Carleau and Wheal Vor. They both state the line of Wheal Metal lode in the Wheal Vor sett will carry it into West Metal sett for 300 fms. in length from the eastern boundary. If the cross adit had been clear the lode could be seen therein, but at present the water is too high to admit of any person passing through it. I have only to say that the statements of these gentlemen, and their opinion on the position of the Wheal Metal lode, appear to me to be founded on truth, and under the influence of sound judgment. The plans presented me by Captain Thomas Richards, which I understand were made by Mr. Riddington when he was the surveyor of the Wheal Vor Company, quite confirm the testimony of that gentleman and of the captain above referred to, that the Wheal Metal lode will in all probability be found in West Metal sett. In order to prove this beyond a doubt the proper work is now being done, so far as clearing the adit is concerned.

The following is from Mr. Riddington:—
Great Wheal Vor, April 21, 1864.—In answer to your enquiry, I dialled the Wheal Metal adit, on Wheal Metal lode, during the time I was the surveyor in the Great Wheal Vor United Mines, and I am fully persuaded that the Wheal Metal lode runs through the West Metal sett."—JOHN RIDDINGTON.

Here, then, the matter for the present rests; if, as we said last week, it should be proved that the Wheal Metal lode does not enter West Metal, those who choose to have the allotment money returned will have it. And in order to prove the matter as soon as possible, we may as well explain what is doing. Some time since, a lode in the direction of Metal lode was cut in a pit in West Metal, the gossan yielding fine crystals of tin, which may be seen at this office. A little to the north of this lode is the well-known caunter lode of the district, and on this caunter shaft is being sunk to take the Metal adit, on Wheal Metal lode. In the next place, it will be observed, in Capt. Charles Thomas's report he says—"If the cross adit had been clear the lode could be seen therein." Steps are being taken to clear this adit as fast as possible. The following reports, from Capt. Charles Thomas, Jun., show the present state of the lode:—

West Metal, April 25, 1864.—"The pit in Buller's Land, under the hedge of the land-lord's field, is much improved this morning, producing good stones of Jack and muddle; the lode is now 2 feet wide, underlying 2 feet in a fathom. The caunter lode is also much improved in size and appearance, composed of peach, spar, prisan, and muddle."—

West Metal, April 26.—"Since yesterday the pit on the north hedge of Buller's Land has considerably improved, now producing large quantities of Jack, embedded in a beautiful healthy-looking spar. Nothing new in the pits near the floor. The man I told you of, who wanted to work on tribute, was on the ground yesterday, and says we are within 6 feet of the lode."

The man here referred to is one who knows the ground well, and offered to find the lode, if the agent would allow him to work the tin on tribute.

All we can say in regard to the lode said to have been cut in Wheal Emma, and now called West Wheal Vor, we hope most sincerely it may prove to be the richest lode in the county of Cornwall. We shall then have only to sink a shaft near the boundary, and cut it in West Metal. To explain this we may remark that there are two distinctive features of the Wheal Metal and South Wheal Metal lodes in Great Vor: the former underlies north 2 feet in a fathom, the latter 4 feet in a fathom. These are indisputable facts. Now, that the pit in which the lode has been cut in West Metal, it will be observed, who have seen and measured it, 25 to 30 fms. south of the boundary of West Metal; and if it be the South Metal lode, as we believe, it will underlie 4 feet in a fathom (we hear its underlie is rather more)—that is, in 1 fathom sinking it will be 4 ft. nearer the boundary; at 10 fms., 40 ft. nearer; at 20 fathoms, 80 ft. nearer; at 30 fathoms, 120 ft.; at about 40 fms., entirely in West Metal sett. If it should prove to be the Wheal Metal lode, then it would underlie 2 feet in a fathom, and be in West Metal 80 fathoms from surface. There is not the shadow of a doubt, however, in the mind of the agents that the Wheal Metal lode passes through West Metal at the surface, and that it will soon be in the West Vor lode were the Wheal Metal lode, it must have been heaved south 60 fms., and not 10, as stated in our last, whereas the heave of the lode generally is north.—St. Michael's-alley, Cornwall, April 28.

P.S.—April 29: We have this morning received a report from Capt. Charles Thomas, and which we think, to any unprejudiced mind, will be convincing enough. He says the stuff now coming from the lode, in Buller's shaft, is so exactly similar to the stuff from the back of the Metal lode, in Great Vor, that several agents have been to see it, and positively pronounce that we have cut the Metal lode. One of these agents, whose name we give, and who was for many years connected with Great Vor, says he is sure it is the Metal lode; and as he also said he held 200 shares in Wheal Emma (West Vor), his opinion would not have been so expressed if the subject admitted of any doubt.

WEST WHEEL METAL, AND WEST WHEEL VOR.

SIR,—A letter having appeared in last week's *Journal* from Messrs. Watson and Cuell, stating that the rich Metal lode of Great Wheal Vor passed through West Metal sett, and not through the West Wheal Vor sett, I, as a member of the committee of the latter mine, beg to hand you the copy of a letter this day received from Capt. T. Gill, the manager of Great Wheal Vor, who should know, and I believe does know, more about the course of the Metal lode than any other man in Cornwall, from which letter it appears to be conclusive that the Metal lode does not pass through West Metal sett, but through West Wheal Vor sett; and in further confirmation of this, I beg to say the lode discovered in West Wheal Vor is nearly 12 feet wide, and that it is exactly in the position indicated as the course the rich Metal lode takes in the tracing referred to in Capt. Gill's letter; and in a plan prepared after a special survey of the sett and dialling of the lode made for the West Wheal Vor Company, by Mr. Henderson, of Truro, who is a surveyor, and for the accuracy and excellencies of his surveys and plans, is admitted to be second to none in Cornwall.

In Messrs. Watson and Cuell's letter there are several statements and assertions which, were it necessary, and the doing so would not occupy too much of your columns, I could easily confute; but I cannot omit this opportunity of saying that a statement made by one of Messrs. Watson and Cuell's firm, on the Mining Exchange, to the effect that Capt. J. Southey, the manager of West Wheal Vor, had expressed his regret at having telegraphed to Mr. Gundry that the lode had been cut in West Wheal Vor was the rich Metal lode, must have arisen from some misapprehension; for I had a letter from Capt. Southey, only yesterday, in which he not only positively denies ever having expressed or felt the regret imputed to him, but he also declares that he never doubted that the lode he had discovered was Metal rich lode, as it could not possibly be any other lode, the place where it was found being exactly that in which the surveys indicated it would be met with.

With regard to Messrs. Watson and Cuell's offer to return the money, 37, 10s. to 41 per share, which they received for West Metal shares, on its being proved Metal lode does not pass through the West Metal sett, I cannot help remarking that it is a novel and original idea to call to the purchasers of an article to prove, as Messrs. Watson and Cuell virtually do, that they, the sellers, possess what they have sold—Metal lode, 19, Tokenhouse-yard, April 27.

JOHN SCHOFIELD.

"Great Wheal Vor, April 25.—In reply to yours of the 23d, I beg to inform you that we had two lodes in the eastern part of Metal sett; they formed a junction in 100, and since that time, in driving west, I can find but one. I think the two lodes are going

on together. We examined the ground to the west to-day, and I think, and am almost certain, that our lode (i.e., the Metal lode) run through Resembler sett (i.e., West Wheal Vor). I enclose a tracing of the run of the lode and boundary, so that you will have the matter clear; this is our north lode in Metal.—THOMAS GILL."

HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE.

MR. EVAN HOPKINS, AND THE NORTH DEVON MINES, COMBARTHIN.

SIR,—In the Government Mining Museum, Jermyn-street, may be seen a remarkably fine boulder of silver-lead ore, which with others, of them weighing 800 lbs., and in all about 3 tons, was discovered in the North Devon Mines, only a few feet from the surface, in the course of sinking some pits, near the engine-shaft, on Nap Down, about 13 years ago. Operations were then carried on on one lode only, called the main lode, and these boulders were supposed to be from the back of the main lode, which was then comparatively poor. This circumstance—the poverty of a lode with such a rich outcrop, was unaccountable to many, and greatly puzzled those conversant with mining affairs; but, although facts were apparently against him, Mr. Hopkins expressed a strong conviction, notwithstanding, that these boulders indicated an enormously rich deposit of ore in depth, which would some day be discovered. Capt. Trelease, the then manager, entertained a similar opinion (as will be seen in his report printed in the prospectus when the present company started); but the mine, from certain untoward circumstances, was abandoned shortly afterwards. The present company was formed in 1860, and about twelve months ago the present very efficient manager, Capt. Blamey, after carefully dialling the ground, arrived at the conviction that the boulders were not raised from the main lode at all, but that a parallel lode would probably be found a few feet north of the main lode. He at once commenced operations at the adit level, for the purpose of testing the correctness of this opinion, and in about 2 or 3 fathoms driving, and at a cost of only about 20l., he cut a new lode never seen before, worth at the point of intersection about 51 per fm.; he at once resolved to lay open the new lode by cross-cuts, &c., from the different levels on the main lode, and has since opened it in the 10 and 20, and sunk a winze below adit, and then below the 10, where he has commenced stoping, and a third below the 20, with the following results:—The winze below the adit is now worth 11 1/2 tons, or say 15l. per ton; the stop below the 10, 1 1/2 to 2 tons, or 21l. per fm.; and the winze below the 20, 3 tons or 36l. per fm. It will thus be seen that the lode improves in value as the depth increases. In less than six months the lode will be seen under the ore ground both in the 30 and 40, so that great interest attaches to these operations. Enough, however, has already been seen of the new lode to prove that it is one of great value, and justly entitles Mr. Evan Hopkins to a high position as "Mining Surveyor." ALFRED.

NEW BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER CONSOLS.

SIR,—A letter from Captain Lean, one of the late agents of these mines, appears in last week's *Journal*. In reply I would observe that it was stated by the other late agent, at the last meeting of the company, that Captain Charles Thomas should immediately inspect the mine, and report on it on their behalf. I have been expecting to see him ever since, and should be most happy to meet him or any other agent on experience on the mine. I have no doubt that his report would entirely confirm all that I have already written. The mine is, however, making progress every day since it was so justly reported on by me.—April 27. WILLIAM SKEWIS.

NEW BIRCH TOR AND VITIFER CONSOLS.

SIR,—I had hoped that ere this I should have heard from Capt. Skewis, assenting to my suggestion for a reference upon the point on which we differ, or else suggesting some plan of his own, and thus end my unnecessarily further troubling you and the public on this subject. For the present, I can only say that I am determined to get this matter thoroughly investigated, and if Capt. Skewis will not join in this, to get it done without him. As to those points of Capt. Skewis's report which are questions of facts, those of your readers who have taken the trouble to read my last letter will be able to judge for themselves, and I think the only conclusion they can come to is, that either Captain Skewis or myself—one of us—has wilfully and deliberately stated what is not true. By Capt. Skewis's report, that the ground stated to be insecure was secured by one man in one stem, and that this was done on March 31; that the hundreds of boulders of stuff in the levels were 75 kibbles only, and was cleared in two stems; that there were 6 tons of tin on the stamps-floors, besides some 3 tons in leavings; that not only was no tin broken in March put to the stamps, but also that two pairs of tributaries' parcels for Jan. and Feb. months had not been sampled. Franco-cottage, Horrabridge, April 27. JOHN LEAN.

Meetings of Mining Companies.

NEW WHEEL MARTHA MINING COMPANY.

The first annual meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Copthall-court, on Monday.—MR. THOMAS LINFORD in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, a statement of receipts and payments, made up to Jan. 31, was submitted, from which the following is condensed:—

Capital received	.....	£9780 15 0
Balance account	.....	42 12 8
Interest on account	.....	0 11 9 = £9823 19 5
Carriage on ore	.....	£ 204 10 9
Amount received from sales of ore	.....	5307 14 11 = 5512 11 8 = £15,336 11 1
5000 shares at 20s.	.....	£5000 0 0
Mine labour cost	.....	£ 258 18 6
Mechanics' bills	.....	1814 18 7
Sundry accounts	.....	189 13 6 = 8648 9 1
Duchy fees	.....	63 2 1
Directors' fees	.....	250 0 0
Petty cash	.....	53 4 1
Discount and commission, and commission on shares	.....	55 3 4
Medical charges at the mine	.....	29 0 0
Traveling expenses	.....	25 0 0
Ward Brothers (stationery)	.....	153 2 6
Granville and Co. (carriage)	.....	70 9 9
Amount paid to Great Wheal Martha Mining Company (Limited) liquidators, on account of purchase of mine	.....	551 6 4
Balance at bankers	.....	417 2 5 = £15,336 11 1

The balance-sheet, from the formation of the company to Jan. 31, showed:—

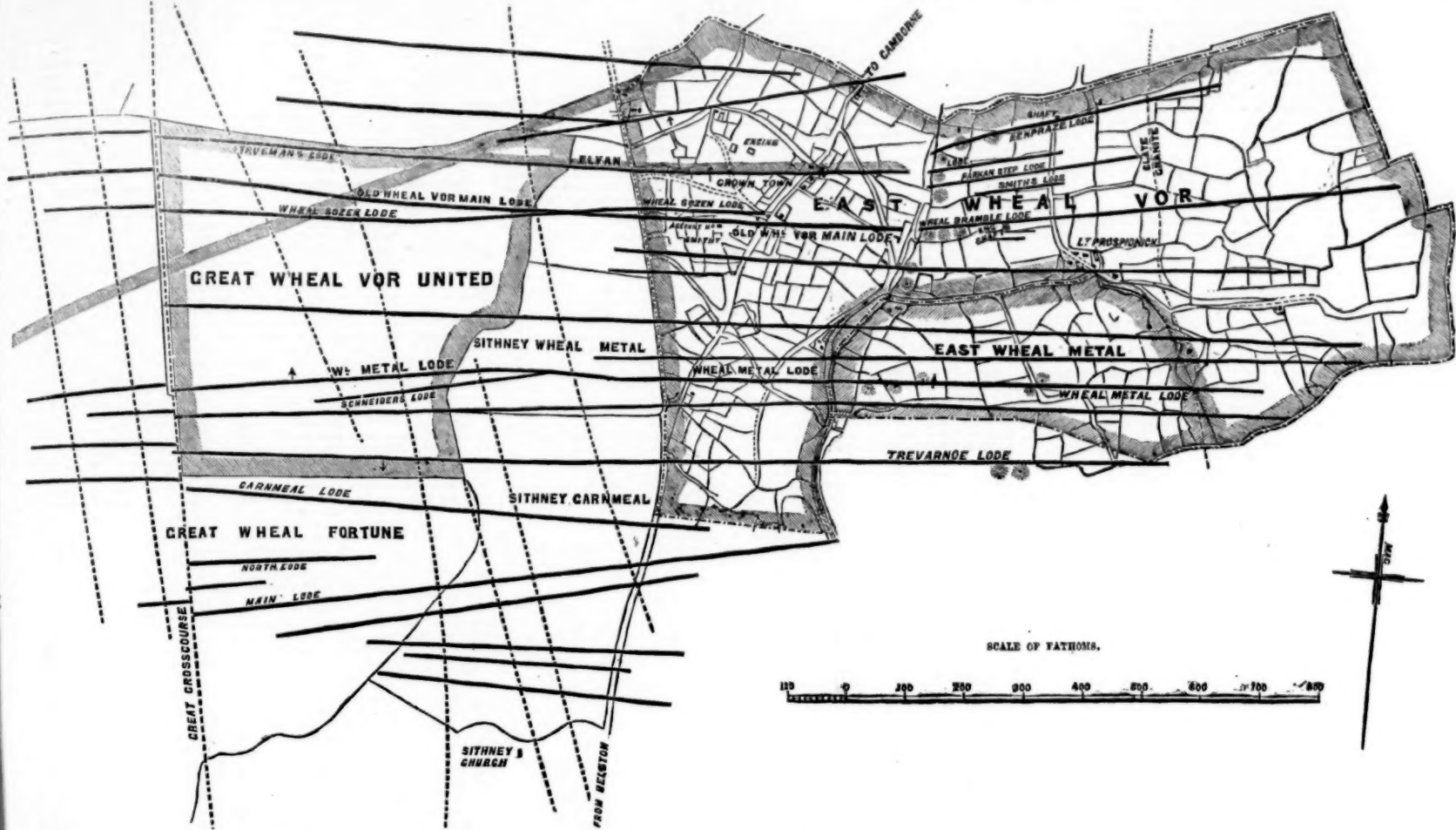
Sundry accounts due by the company	.....	£ 258 18 6
Balance carried down	.....	£ 2417 11 4 = £ 5,315 6 8
Capital account, 10,000 shares at 20s.	.....	£10,000 0 0
Suspense account	.....	42 12 8 = £10,042 12 8
Balance at London and County Bank	.....	417 2 5
Cash transferred from the old to the new company	.....	100 0 0
Debt due to the company	.....	2,298 19 10
Stock of ore on hand	.....	2,250 0 0
Arrears of call (since nearly all paid)	.....	219 5 0 = £ 5,315 6 8
Balance brought down	.....	£ 2417 11 4
Lease of the mine, implements, machinery, &c.	.....	£5670 1 10
Amounts paid to Jan. 31, 1864, for stock and improvements in mine	.....	1655 5 11 = 7,325 7 9
Profit and loss on working the mine to Jan. 31, 1864	.....	299 13 7 = £10,042 12 8

The report of the directors stated that the present company was simply a re-organization and re-formation of the Old Wheal Martha shareholders, for the purpose of raising additional capital to pay off their debts, and for the development of the mine. Although proceedings were commenced to wind-up the old company and form the new one in October, 1862, it was not until the following January that this company was registered, and March had arrived before the capital was subscribed. It was intended that 5000 (17) shares should be given to the liquidators of the old company, which it was believed would pay off their debts, and allow each shareholder one new share for every three formerly held, the remaining 5000 shares to be allotted pro rata to each. When the liquidators, however, had more fully investigated the old company's affairs it was found that the debts exceeded considerably the amount estimated, and a new agreement was made, whereby the purchase-money was increased (subject to certain arrangements) to 5000 shares and 900l. in cash, in order to enable the liquidators to pay off the debts of the old company. This agreement was entered into by the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association of the new company prior to the election of the present directors; as it differs, however, from that mentioned in the prospectus which was then issued, the board are informed that it will be advisable to confirm it by a resolution passed at a special meeting of the shareholders, and for that purpose the board have called a special meeting to be held after the conclusion of the ordinary business of the general meeting. Although the returns of ore made during the last year have been very great, and although the quality of the ore is much improved, still the profit obtained has not been sufficient to cover the extra cost required to develop the deep workings of the mine. It is calculated that an amount of nearly 2500l. has been spent upon the development of the mine since the formation of this company; of that, about 1500l. has been paid from the capital of the company: the extra purchase-money of the mine from the liquidators (about 600l.) the expenses of re-forming the company, and the official management, have together absorbed an additional 1700l., leaving only about 1800l. of the original capital; and, as two-thirds of working capital (about 1600l.) is always required to keep the mine in operation, the board believe that the continued opening up and development of the mine can be more economically carried on with some further capital. They think that a sum of 2000l. should at once be raised, either by loan, or by a new issue of shares, or by such other method as may in meeting be determined. Each month confirms the former belief that the mine only requires depth and development to make it one of the richest and best paying in the county, and that a short time and a little more outlay will prove the correctness of the belief.

The CHAIRMAN said, before proposing the reception and adoption of the balance-sheet, he wished to state that the directors considered it their duty to submit to the present shareholders, in conjunction with the New Wheal Martha balance-sheet, that of the liquidators of the Great Wheal Martha Company. The question of G.T.L., which was discussed at the last special meeting, had been fully gone into by the directors; but they found it impossible to determine how much of that sum really belonged to the old company, and how much to the new, because the total had been expended in the labour and materials necessary for keeping the mine in an effective condition, and, therefore, exclusively for the benefit of the New Wheal Martha shareholders. Although the liquidators were limited in their powers of purchase, they were not limited in their powers of payment. If the liquidators had taken 5000 shares, and allowed the property to go to ruin, which it would most certainly have done had it not been kept in a working condition, then they would have laid themselves open to a very just censure. It was necessary to keep certain men at work, and to continue certain other expenses, for which the liquidators received nothing but two months' ore, and which ore was subsequently sold for the benefit of the New Martha shareholders. As the G.T.L. had been spent in obtaining this ore, it ought to be considered as so much working cost of the new company. He moved the adoption of the report and accounts.—Major SEWELL seconded the proposition.

A SHAREHOLDER said, by the accounts, which were not such as those that were presented to Cornish shareholders, it was impossible to know what stock of ore there was on hand at the present time.—The CHAIRMAN said the ore on hand had been received as closely as possible.—MR. W. L. WEBB enquired if any report had been received from the mine.—The CHAIRMAN replied in the affirmative, and read the following:—
April 22.—The engine-shaft is sunk 8 fms. 3 ft. below the 74, on the north side of the lode, the ground being highly mineralized, and contains floors of spar, spotted with copper ore and muddle, dipping south towards the lode; such indications as these augur well for deeper levels. The 74 is driven east from the shaft about 20 fms.; the first 4 fathoms through a good ore lode, and the remaining part of the drive has been in the lode,

THE EAST WHEEL VOR, AND SURROUNDING MINES.



At a time when the development of the extensive tracts surrounding the once world-renowned Wheel Vor is engaging a large degree of attention on the part of the mining public, it will be interesting to refer to some of the most prominent features of the district. The geological character of the ground has been outlined in the leading articles of the Journal in the past two weeks, and it has been stated therein that the Old Wheel Vor occupies the western half, and East Wheel Vor the eastern half of the district, the old mine resting on the slope of the western granite hills, and the new mine on the foot of the eastern granite hills, both being in the great basin of clay-slate enclosed between the two granite ranges. The old and the new mine are, therefore, in precisely the same geological position—that is to say, near the junction of the two descriptions of rock, a situation in which all the best tin and copper mines of Cornwall have been found, without a solitary exception. If we go far from the junction of these primitive rocks we get in the clay-slate formation our great lead mines of which East Wheel Rose was, and West Chiverton is, the most striking example, the latter exhibiting characters of permanency never before shown by any Cornish lead mine. If, on the other hand, we go far from the "junction" into the heart of the granite country, although we meet with tin mines some of which have given large and rapid profits, yet they have not been so largely productive and profitable as those on the borders of and in the clay-slate. The Wendron Mines belong almost exclusively to the granite in which the old Wheel Lovell gave large profits, and East Wheel Lovell is at present opening through courses of tin of extraordinary richness, and yielding excellent profit, which seems likely to be greatly increased. But no body of tin has yet been met with in the granite that will bear comparison with that formerly discovered in old Wheel Vor, and that now being laid open on the parallel lode of Wheel Metal by the present Great Wheel Vor Company, both in the killas or clay-slate formation. The peaks or ridges of the granite hills bounding this district on the east

and west are from two to three miles apart, with their feet meeting at some unknown depth, forming a deep granite valley filled with clay-slate. The workings of old Wheel Vor were carried to a depth of more than 300 fms. from the surface without coming on any traces of granite; but it has been supposed by some mining authorities that the falling off in the value of the lode at the deepest points reached was an indication of a near approach to the granite. From these workings tin was extracted amounting to more than 2,000,000 lb. in value; and, which at the present price of this metal, would, probably, be worth more than 3,000,000 lb. It is also beyond a doubt that tin of an immense value must have been allowed to be washed away owing to the imperfect and careless mode of dressing the ore which was then practised. The quantity of sand and slime containing tin sent down the stream from the floors of this mine to the sea was at one time so great that it threatened to choke up the harbour of Porthleven, and the proprietors of the port compelled the mining company to build a dam across the valley to keep back their refuse. A large accumulation thus took place, which by the old company was regarded as worthless, but from which the present company have returned something like 50,000 lb. worth of tin. The great deposit of tin which rendered Wheel Vor so famous appears to have been met with first very near the surface in the western part of the ground, and not far from the granite hill, and to have inclined eastward with increased depth, thus keeping away from the granite as it sloped out in the same direction. The lode increased in value as it went deeper, until at about 250 fms. under the adit it became worth for some distance 1000 lb. per fm. As the best tin ground did not appear to extend beyond a certain point eastward, but to continue in undiminished value in depth, the operations were confined almost exclusively to following it to deeper levels, leaving the splendid tract of ground reaching to the eastern hills, traversed by the same lodes, and marked by precisely the same geological features as the old mine, completely unexplored. This ground is now occupied by East Wheel Vor and East Wheel Metal.

The parallel ground was neglected in the same way, and the rich Wheel Metal, then as now included in Wheel Vor, was thus left for the present company, who are without doubt opening up the richest tin mine of the day, the lode being worth in places 4000 lb. per fathom, and the profits rapidly on the increase. Still further south, in the same parallel, a very rich course of tin was met with some time since in Great Wheel Fortune, from which excellent profits have been derived. Sithney Wheel Metal and Sithney Carnmeal are also giving excellent indications of becoming highly productive and profitable.

By a reference to the map of this district which accompanies these remarks, it will be seen that East Wheel Vor is of even greater extent than the Great Wheel Vor, and that it embraces all the lodes of its celebrated neighbour, including the one which was so rich in the old workings, as well as that which is so now in the part called Wheel Metal. It is also traversed by similar cross-courses, which are not delineated on the map; and the elvan course which had such an important effect on the productive character of the lode in the old mine, passes into the eastern ground also.

In East Wheel Vor, also, the tin has been met with very near the surface, and near the slope of the granite hill, and has been found extending as deep as the 80 fm level, and increasing in value with increased depth, thus corresponding exactly with the old mine. From the most limited and scanty operations 12,000 lb. worth of tin has been already raised. The formation of the ground, the character of the clay-slate, the composition and underlie of the lodes, and all the features, without a single exception, of East Wheel Vor, form a perfect counterpart of Great Wheel Vor, and there is, therefore, scarcely room for a doubt but that equally large and rich masses of tin exist in the eastern portion of this great mining field as have been already met with in the western part of it, and from which much larger profits will be derived, a much greater amount of science, skill, and economy being brought to bear on mines in the present day than was done in the days of the old Wheel Vor.

no north or south wall having been reached in course of driving; occasional good stones of copper ore have been met with, saving work in places; the end itself presents very encouraging appearances, and I purpose at once to cross-cut the lode from north to south to ascertain its size and character. The 74 level is driven on the north part of the lode, the first 10 fms. through a lode worth from 12 lb. to 15 lb. per fm. for copper ore; the component parts of the lode at this point have much improved, being composed of fluor-spar, quartz, and mottled; the remaining 11 fms. have been very promising, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. in places. At the present end we are putting out a cross-cut to reach the south part of the lode; the water is issuing from the present end, which indicates that we are not far from that part of the lode. The stopes both east and west from No. 1 mine, in bottom of the 52, are yielding about 6 tons of copper ore per fm. Our tribute stopes, which are six in number, working by 23 men, at tributes varying from 5s. to 12s. in lb., are yielding large quantities of copper ore for the present. For the future prosecution of this mine, I beg to lay before you the continuation of sinking the engine-shaft with the same force of men as at present. The driving of the 74, both east and west, the 44 west, the 40 west, and also the 20 west, by as many men as thought proper. By vigorously carrying out those recommendations with economy in opening out the mine extensively, I have no hesitation in stating that the results will prove most beneficial. Our sampling on Friday next will be about 650 tons of copper ore, of just the same quality as heretofore.—H. RICKARD.

Mr. PENNINGTON: During what month was the ore on hand raised?—Capt. RICKARD: It was the February and March ore.—Mr. PENNINGTON: Is there any book on the mine that showed the sale of ore?—Capt. RICKARD: Yes; and which I have brought to town.—Mr. WEBB: When did you begin to credit the present company with ore?—The CHAIRMAN: From the beginning of March, 1863.—Mr. PENNINGTON: Then where is the January and February ore?—The CHAIRMAN: That is in the liquidators' balance-sheet, and amounts to 1504 lb. 10s. 6d.—Mr. WEBB: The total amount received for ore during last year, according to my figures, was 5625 lb.—The CHAIRMAN: The balance-sheet shows that the total amount was 5512 lb. The discrepancy, no doubt, arises from the difference between the time the ore is raised, and that at which it is paid for.—Mr. PENNINGTON: But the difference is between the ledger and the sale-book on the mine.—Mr. WRIGHT (managing director): This ledger agrees with the invoices received from Capt. Rickard.—Mr. F. SNEEL: The ore sold in January and February, 1863, does not come into the account.—The CHAIRMAN: The liquidators were then working the mine, and but for the ore then raised they would have had to pay the expenses out of their own pockets.—Mr. WEBB: But the January and February was sold in March, and the property was handed over to the new company on Jan. 1, from which time the present shareholders have been charged for all expenses.—The CHAIRMAN: The shareholders in the new company are charged only with the loss incurred in obtaining that ore.

Mr. F. SNEEL: Allow me to say it was understood that the new company purchased all the materials and property on the mine.—The CHAIRMAN: If an expense was incurred in keeping the mine it was on behalf of the present shareholders. It could not for one moment be supposed that the liquidators carried on the mine for their own amusement in the interregnum between the winding-up of the old and the establishment of the new company. If the liquidators had stopped the mine, then the shareholders of the present company would have had some real cause of complaint. The fact was, the labour cost of the mine went on just the same as if the company had been in existence. I do not pretend to be versed in the Cost-book System; but in the accounts presented the amounts due by and to the company were given, and I do not know what more can be given.

[Upon comparing the items as presented by Mr. Webb with those in the ledger, it was found that the discrepancy was, to a great extent, made up by the cost of the carriage of the ore.]

Mr. LYSLEY: I am glad that this question has been opened, although there may be nothing in it, because I do not think anyone can understand the accounts as presented.

Mr. J. SECORRE: I should like to see a debtor and creditor account, in which the postage-stamps are entered. A discount was deducted on the bills, and another was required in postage-stamps.—Mr. J. WRIGHT: I believe it is a bad principle altogether; but certainly the directors cannot be blamed for trying to get off as much discount as possible.

Mr. WEBB: The balance-sheet shows, for carriage of ore and sales, 5512 lb.; but the figures you have given me from the ledger shows 7109 lb.—The CHAIRMAN: A portion of the money realised upon the sales is still due to the company from different smelters.

Mr. THOMPSON (secretary): And the balance-sheet, being made up to Jan. 1, does not include the ore since sold.—Mr. WEBB: In comparing the prices given during the last six months by the New Wheel Vor for supplies with those of a neighbouring mine (Drake Walls), I find a great deal of difference. For instance, in Jan., New Wheel Vor was paying 5s. 6d. for candles, whereas Drake Walls paid only 5s. 3d.; in March, New Martha paid 5s. 6d., and Drake Walls, 5s. 4d. While New Martha paid

58s. for tallow, Drake Walls paid 48s. 6d.; and in July last New Martha paid 58s., and Drake Walls, 46s. For engine-oil, New Martha paid 5s. 6d., and Drake Walls, 2s.; safety-fuse, 6d.; Drake Walls, 6d.; for anti-friction grease, 27s., Drake Walls, 23s.; for leather, 2s. 3d.; Drake Walls, 2s.; for powder, 60s., Drake Walls, 48s.; and for coals both mines were paying the same, but Drake Walls never pays 1s. 6d. per ton for cartage, while New Martha does. Drake Walls always received a discount upon all the materials, and delivered free of cartage on the mine; but New Martha never received a discount, and always had to pay for cartage.

Capt. RICKARD: Since my reinstatement, in Nov. last, advertisements have appeared for the supply and delivery of materials, and I have been in direct communication with certain merchants who are supplying a neighbouring mine, but they have refused to have anything to do with the company, because the capital was nearly exhausted.—Mr. J. SECORRE: I think that could not refer to the first seven months, when it was presumed the capital was paid up.—Mr. J. WRIGHT: But you, Mr. Secombe, was the manager yourself then.—Mr. J. SECORRE: Yes, and I stated most distinctly when I met you, Mr. Wright, on the mine that if the materials were to be bought as then, the directors must take the responsibility, as I would not.

Mr. WRIGHT: Gentlemen, Mr. Secombe, you must know, was appointed manager, and who afterwards resigned; but during the whole time he was manager the cost-sheets increased to nearly double what they were before. A peculiar feeling existed throughout Cornwall with regard to limited liability companies, and for that reason I took upon myself the responsibility of ordering all the materials, since which, I believe, not a pennyworth of material has been ordered from the mines.—Mr. J. SECORRE: Since it has been stated that during my management the costs considerably increased, I would ask for the production of the bills for the supplies I ordered.—The CHAIRMAN: I do not see what object would be gained by that. I know nothing about Drake Walls Mine, whether it has unlimited credit; but possibly we have to pay more, from the suppliers thinking they run a little risk.

Mr. J. SECORRE: Mr. Wright has charged me with unduly increasing the cost of the mine.—Mr. J. WRIGHT: I believe the development of the mine was greater during Mr. Secombe's management, and, therefore, the loss each month was greater. I believe Mr. Secombe developed the mine, and opened more ground than any other manager.

Mr. BURBIDGE rose to order. The question now being discussed had nothing whatever to do with the adoption and reception of the report and accounts.

Mr. WEBB then proposed, as an amendment, that the accounts should be investigated, and that a statement should be presented to the shareholders of the amount due to the company and by the company.—Mr. CHUDLEIGH seconded the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN said the debts due to the company consisted of ore sold, and amounted to 2298 lb., and the debts owing by the company amounted to 2897 lb.—Mr. WEBB said he would withdraw his amendment, and allow the accounts to be passed, with the exception of the item of 5512 lb.

Mr. ORMEROD said it was necessary this item should be distinctly understood. When this company was first brought out it was notified that the purchase of the property of the old company was effected for the sum of 5000 lb.; and only recently were the shareholders informed that a larger sum was paid, and which additional sum the directors took upon themselves the responsibility of paying. He (Mr. Ormerod) advised the shareholders to resist an item of that kind, as the directors had no legal power whatever to pay it.—The CHAIRMAN said the amount referred to had been paid, as he had already stated, for the working of the mine in the interregnum between the winding-up of the old and the establishment of the new company. He was prepared to prove that the amount referred to had been honestly expended, and for the benefit of the mine.

Mr. LYSLEY said there could be no doubt about the irregularity of the proceeding. The CHAIRMAN said he thought it would have been better, perhaps, if the item had appeared as an additional payment made by the liquidators for working the mine.

It was then agreed that the report should be received and adopted, and the accounts (with the exception of the item of 5512 lb.) should be passed and allowed.

Mr. Linford, Col. Bush, and Messrs. Hawkins, Dunsford, G. Batters, and W. L. Webb were appointed directors.

The CHAIRMAN said he did not propose entering into the question of the advisability or otherwise of the continuance of the office of managing director; but it was an act of justice to say to Mr. Wright that that gentleman had laboured hard and ably for the benefit of the company, and that he had devoted in its interests an amount of time much greater than all the other members of the board. It was not to be forgotten that Mr. Wright made the company, and for his labours he did not receive a single shilling.

He could not give any decided pledge as to what course Mr. Wright would pursue with regard to his position as managing director, but he knew that for months past he had expressed a desire to retire, and would have done so had he not thought it would have been construed into desertion.

Mr. WEBB (who represented more than half the proprietary) said he was willing to

do everything consistently with the great responsibility that rested upon his shoulders. At a meeting of a large number of shareholders, held a few days previous to this meeting, he (Mr. Webb) expressed a wish that the resolution requesting Mr. Wright to retire should not be put, provided such a pledge was given by the directors as to induce the shareholders to believe that the resignation would be made. He wished to take this opportunity to distinctly state that this position was not personally against Mr. Wright, but against the system of management. What, he would ask, was the position of any board of directors with a managing director? Why, simply that the board of directors were powerless. If they were to have a board of directors, the whole of the responsibility should be upon that board. If new capital were to be raised, let them have a responsible board. He found on looking into the rules and regulations that the managing director was, virtually, an irresponsible agent, and that the shareholders were powerless to remove him, under any circumstances, from the office, unless they could secure a majority of three-fourths of the members present in person at any meeting specially convened for that purpose, which was next to saying that it was impossible. The directors were powerless unless the manager agreed with them, so that in the manager the shareholders had an officer who would only allow what he pleased to be done here or on the mine; and no matter how wrong he might do anything, or allow others to do it, he was practically irresponsible. If upon no other ground than this, he (Mr. Webb) considered that the first time they met together since the formation of the company was certainly the time, if ever, for the shareholders to express their feeling upon this important question. Even the present manager's retirement would not necessarily prevent another person being appointed in his stead at a future day; but if the rules relating to the office were abolished the appointment could not again be made. He believed he had stated all that he need say, and would only add, in conclusion, that the system of management he would recommend was that which Cornishmen had found to work the best. Let their committee or directors feel that they had full power over everything, and that they were responsible to the shareholders for what they did. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BELL suggested that a resolution should be passed to the effect that this meeting desires to thank Mr. Wright for his valuable services, and to state that they are of opinion that the office of managing director is one which, in the interest of the company, should be abolished, and, therefore, request the board to confer with Mr. Wright on that point.—Mr. LYSLEY seconded the proposition, with the view of giving him an opportunity of stating that he did not think a managing director should be allowed to job in the shares, for a managing director had the first news from the mines, and knew all that was going on.

Mr. BURBIDGE said that was finding fault with Mr. Wright because he was a rich man, and not because he was managing director.

Mr. ORMEROD wished to know if the board could make any distinct statement that if the resolution just proposed were passed that Mr. Wright would resign?—The CHAIRMAN said if this resolution were passed it would, of course, be communicated to Mr. Wright.

After some discussion, during which three of the directors conferred with Mr. Wright, the resolution was passed, when the Chairman stated that the resignation would, no doubt, be placed in the hands of the directors.—Upon the suggestion of Mr. PENNINGTON, it was agreed—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that a special meeting be convened for the purpose of altering and amending the rules and regulations of the company."

The meeting having been made special, it was agreed that the additional amount charged by the liquidators should be referred to the newly-appointed directors.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

WEST CHIVERTON MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the account-house, on the mine, on Tuesday.—Mr. EDWARD BURGESS in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said he had great pleasure in meeting so large a proprietary, and to be able to inform them that the prospects of the mine were never so encouraging as at the present time. He might take this opportunity of mentioning that when the present company took possession of the mine, some twelve months since, the machinery and pitwork were totally inadequate to the requirements of the mine, and the dressing-floors were unequal to treat the quantity of ore which the mine was in a position fairly to return; but during the year the small 40-inch cylinder-engine had been replaced by an 80-in., the pitwork had been replaced by new 16-in. lifts, and the dressing-floor appliances had been rendered much more perfect. The actual sum expended in these improvements was estimated by the engineer and agents to be not less than 8000 lb., all of

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March, which also included the cost of the pitwork for another level, the 90. He felt himself perfectly justified in stating that the prospects of West Chiverton were at the present time more encouraging than at any former period; and the course hitherto pursued should, so long as he held his present large interest in the mine (and he had determined not to reduce it, so satisfied was he of the merits of the property as an investment), be maintained, and the mine vigorously developed. He had received considerable assistance from the large shareholders in the management of the mine, and their agents had certainly most ably carried out the heavy and anxious work which had devolved upon them during the past year. Their anxieties were now comparatively at an end, as the sinking of the engine-shaft would be resumed in the course of a few days.

Capt. JEFFERY (in reply to questions from Mr. G. Batters) stated that in about three months the engine-shaft would be sunk to the 90, and he felt confident upon cutting the lode rich in that level. Mr. BATTERS reminded his fellow-shareholders of the fact that during the last three years there had been nothing but the 70 fm. level to work upon, and that the great returns and profits had been made from the upper levels. Although since the present company took possession of the mine the lodes had been cut in the 80 fm. level, and extended for a great distance, not a stone had yet been put in the back of that level, the returns having been made entirely from the 70 and upper levels. That spoke volumes for the course of ore which had been passed through in the 80.

Mr. RICHARD HAWKE expressed unabated confidence in the future of the mine. There could be no question that in West Chiverton they had not only the best lead mine in Cornwall, but the best lead mine in the country. A SHAREHOLDER suggested that as the balance in hand had accumulated to 4000l., the shareholders might look forward for the division of a greater proportion of the real profits.

Mr. HURSTMAN WILLIAMS, speaking from an interested point of view, need hardly say that he had no objection to see a much larger balance. Shareholders had to bear in mind that leadors were paid for in smelters' bills, which were not cashed until some time after the sale. A mine never suffered by being in such a sound financial position as that of West Chiverton.

The report was ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the accounts were allowed and passed. A dividend of 15s. per share was declared, after the payment of which the balance to be carried forward to the credit of the next account would be increased by upwards of 1000l., which would then be upwards of 4000l.

Capt. JEFFERY mentioned that in driving west of Valpy's lode, for a considerable distance they had been valuing the lode at about 25s. per ton; for some time past he had been of opinion that they were not carrying the whole of the lode, and on stripping it down he found it to be worth fully 100l. per fathom. The same remark applied to Williams's lode. The courses of ore in the mine were certainly such as no other mine in Cornwall could boast of.

The usual complimentary votes having been passed, the proceedings terminated.

CENTRAL AMERICAN MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Queen's-street-place, on Thursday, Dr. F. F. QUIN in the chair. Mr. JOHN PHILLIPS (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the report and statement of accounts to Dec. 31 last, of which the subjoined is an abstract, were submitted:—

Purchase bottoms sold	£ 1,225 4 5
Silver sold in England and Guatemala	30,562 7 6 = £31,777 11 11
Mine and reduction cost and expenses of management	22,693 15 5
Leaving profit on twelve months' working	£9,083 16 6

DR.—Capital received	£29,160 0 0
Profit to date	£16,374 14 10
Deduct interest and repayment	5,774 10 1 = 7,600 3 11
Due from company	3,241 12 10 = £39,991 16 9
CR.—Expenditure as per last balance-sheet	£28,794 0 7
Assets, in cash, silver, &c.	11,197 16 2 = £39,991 16 9

The report of the directors stated that the expenditure during the twelve months had amounted to 22,693l., and the return to 31,777l., leaving a profit of 9083l. Their statements of the first-class capital had been paid, and there was still a balance of 7600l. on profit and loss, but that was required as an aid to the floating capital of the company. The silver returns were obtained from 1664 tons 16 cwt. of ore, of which 1505 tons 3 cwt. were from San Antonio Mine, and 159 tons 12 cwt. from San Antonio. The average quantity reduced per month was 138 tons 14 cwt. There remained at the hacienda of San Jose, on Dec. 31, a stock of 138 tons 9 cwt., besides 212 tons 9 cwt. on hand at the mines, or a total stock of ore of 350 tons 19 cwt. The operations both at the mines and hacienda had been pursued without interruption throughout the year. The question of mining labour, which was one of serious import a few years back, was now scarcely mentioned. A mining population was gradually being drawn around the place, and would be more valuable as the people became more skilful. The directors regretted they were unable to propose the payment of another instalment of the first-class capital. The funds at present in hand were scarcely sufficient to meet the liabilities, and as a considerable reserve (about 2000l.) is now required in Guatemala, the directors cannot for some time to come rely upon receiving remittances sufficient to do more than meet the current expenses. The directors consider the profit on the last year's operations was most satisfactory, having reference to the amount of capital employed, and that although the present aspect of the company's affairs was somewhat discouraging, in consequence of the levels in the mine being all poor at the same moment, they saw reason to join in the hope expressed by Dr. Elery, that good discoveries of ore might still be made from further explorations, both in length and depth.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving that the report be received and adopted, stated that since the mine had come into a state of profit six instalments, amounting to 12,000l., had been paid off the debt of 20,000l.; and 5000l. of interest had been paid. The anticipations of the directors had been somewhat dampened by the letter received to-day from Dr. Elery, but the directors, being well experienced in the fluctuations of mines, were far from feeling anything like despair, or of diminishing their hopes of the ultimate success of the mine. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. ADDIS seconded the motion for the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. H. TAYLOR, after having referred to the different points of operation, stated that the letter received that morning had, as the Chairman observed, somewhat dampened their prospects for the present, but it was nothing more than one of those fluctuations which was ordinarily met with in the productiveness of all veins of that character. In other respects he might speak with great satisfaction of the regular progress made in the laying open the bottom part of the mine. He might mention that the directors were in treaty for another mine, which was likely to turn out well—indeed, they might now look upon it as a district of mines, so that in future they would not have to depend upon one mine alone. The reduction-works might be spoken of with great satisfaction, and the process of amalgamation had answered their expectations. Additional machinery had been sent out. In anticipation of opening a larger scale.

The report was received and adopted unanimously. Upon the proposition of Mr. HEBERDEN, seconded by Mr. ADDIS, the retiring directors were re-elected. The auditors were re-appointed.

Thanks to the Chairman and directors, to Messrs. Taylors (the managing directors), and to the secretary, were passed, when the proceedings terminated.

SOUTH WALES COLLIERY COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Cannon-street, on Thursday.

Mr. CRAWSHAY BAILEY, M.P., in the chair.

Mr. WALLIS, the secretary, read the notice convening the meeting, and the CHAIRMAN observed that, inasmuch as the object of the meeting was to make an agreement with Joseph and Crawshaw Bailey, he was an interested party, and he would vacate the chair, and retire whilst they discussed the matter, during which the Deputy-Chairman, Mr. R. W. Kennard, M.P., would take his place.

Mr. R. W. KENNARD, M.P., said that Mr. Crawshaw Bailey having explained the circumstances of his withdrawal from the chair, it only remained for him to request their solicitor to explain the clauses and circumstances of the lease. It was a great satisfaction to him to be engaged in the undertaking, for he believed there was every prospect of prosperity before them. The development of the colliery would be an advantage to Messrs. Bailey, an advantage to the Blaenavon Company, and an advantage to this company, which had their coal at a reduced rate compared with almost any colliery in South Wales. The field, so far as they were concerned, was inexhaustible, and it would only depend upon their diligence and care for success.

Mr. ROYER said that the first resolution, although formal—its object being to sanction a lease to the company of coal seams and minerals in the Cwntillery and Blaia Valleys from Messrs. J. and C. Bailey—was important. The company was formed only to work some property of the Blaenavon Company, but it was now found to be desirable that a certain property adjoining should also be acquired; and, as one of the lessors was a director of the company, a special resolution was necessary to enable the arrangement to be carried out. The resolution to be added to their articles was to give the directors other than Mr. Crawshaw Bailey authority to treat for the lease. The second resolution was to add a provision to clause 68, that Mr. Crawshaw Bailey shall not vacate his seat at the board by reason of the granting of the lease to the company. The third resolution was merely formal, to remove a useless clause, the 66th, from their articles, so that the directors should not have power to purchase the company's shares on behalf of the company. The resolutions having been read to the meeting, were carried unanimously.

Mr. THOMAS BROWN would like to make a few observations on their property, as he professed to be better acquainted with the neighbourhood than, perhaps, any other of the directors—he had known the South Wales coal field for 40 years—and he had no hesitation in saying that they had 1500 acres of the very cream of the South Wales coal. As the managing partner of the Blaenavon Company, he could say that the property was not surpassed by any in the kingdom. Their coal was of high evaporative power, and as to the facilities for working, he might tell them that it was remarkably free from faults, and can be worked very cheaply, whilst the royalty was 30 to 50 per cent. below most of the South Wales collieries. He had the greatest confidence that it would prove a first-rate property.

Mr. KENNARD thought it must be satisfactory to hear such a statement from Mr. Brown, as it was of tenfold importance coming from such an authority.—Mr. Brown considered that the landlords had acted most liberally in granting the leases upon the terms they had been granted.

Mr. Crawshaw Bailey now re-entered the room, and resumed the chair. The CHAIRMAN said that he entered the concern believing that it would be honestly conducted, and he could assure them that it would continue to be so conducted. In South Wales all the collieries had hitherto been generally managed by one head, but here there were six or eight experienced directors, and they must see that they did not make the foolish expenditure some public companies did. He would continue to be near the property, and should not fail to give it his attention. He might observe that they had 330 acres of freehold and mineral property for 60,000l. carried over ten years, with the pits ready sunk and roads made, and 300 or 400 men at work, which last fact alone was of great importance, now that working men were so scarce. In reply to shareholders, it was stated that they were at present raising 200 tons per day, and would shortly be raising 300 tons, but our capabilities are almost unlimited. The share certificates will be ready in about ten days, and for the convenience of shareholders all the certificates will be for one share each.

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

COMPETITION DISTANCED BY MILES.—We understand that the 16s. trousers supplied by Mr. Alfred Webb Miles, of 73, Brook-street, Hanover-square (by whom they were originated) are far superior to those obtained of any of his numerous imitators, and that his customers ensure better value for their money in the various departments of his trade as a tailor than they are likely to get elsewhere. It may be well to note the address (73, Brook-street, his only place of business), as he formerly resided in Bond-street.—Overver.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market was more than ordinarily dull during the early part of the week, but a more favourable change has since taken place, and a fair amount of business appears to have been transacted. The usual fortnightly account took place to-day (Friday); the preparation for the same, and the settlement, may have contributed to the improvement. Numerous fluctuations have taken place in several shares, but the general tone of the market is by no means unfavourable to a greater and firmer market.

WHEAL SETONS have been dealt in, and left off slightly better.—CLIFFORDS continue to find buyers, but prices have varied.—NANGLES have fluctuated, but left off a little firmer.—EAST BASSETT have declined, and more freely offered.—BULLERS are more than ordinarily quiet at minimum quotations.—EAST CARADON and WESTWORTH CONSOLS are in less demand.—WHEAL BASSETT and GREAT SOUTH TOLGOY have been in better request, without any material change in price.—TINCROFTS are offered at lower rates.—WHEAL GRENVILLE have fluctuated, and show less stability.—EAST GRENVILLE have also declined, and are, no doubt, affected by the decline of its neighbour.—NORTH TREKERRY are slightly firmer, arising from a reported improvement in the mine.—NORTH CROFTY and NORTH ROSEKAR continue very quiet.—WHEAL ROSEKAR have been freely and largely dealt in at quoted prices.—GREAT NORTH DOWNS, GREAT BRIGAN, and EAST ROSEWARRNE have been in request, and prices advanced.—GREAT WHEAL BURY and HALLENBEGG have been in good demand at improved rates.—WHEAL KITT (St. Agnes) have been done at lower prices.—WEST CHIVERTON and WESTWORTH CONSOLS are in less demand.—WHEAL HOPS have been in better request.—NORTH SHEPHERDS are rather quiet at present prices.

EAST LOVELLS continue to command a ready market, and although there have been some slight fluctuations are now in good demand at higher rates.—EAST WHEAL VOR and EAST GRITLES are in fair request at quoted prices.—GREAT WHEAL VOR has advanced, in consequence of a reported improvement.—GREAT WHEAL FORTUNE and BASSETT and GRITLES are offered at lower rates.—NEW ROSEWARRNE have been in good demand at advanced figures.—SITNEY and CARMARL are quiet, notwithstanding the recent improvements.—PROSPER UNITED have slightly improved, being enquired for.

WHEAL PROSPER (Brago) and TAEWOLLS have been done at nominal figures.—WHEAL RAGHS have been eagerly sought for, and considerably advanced in consequence of the improved position of the mine.—GREAT PROVIDENCE and WHEAL MARGERY have been dealt in at better prices, and still enquired for.—EAST CARADON have varied in price, but readily sought after at minimum rates; there is a strong tendency to more firmness.—MARKE VALLEYS are quoted lower, and buyers scarce at quoted prices.—GYNAMENA and GLASGOW CARADON are weaker.—HERODFOOT have been in request, and left off firm.—TREAWANT and MARY ANN are rather quiet.—GUNNIS LAKES (Cliffers) have been in request.—CREBOR and EAST RUSSELL are dull at quoted prices.—GREAT LAXEYS are in good request at advanced rates.—EAST CARADON is reported to have improved in two or three places. The number lode, in the 50 east, is worth 15l. per fathom; the 60 east, 12l.; the 70 east, 8l.; the 80 east, 16l.; and a new lode, in the 30l. east, is worth 30l. per fathom.—New lode, the 60 east, 5l. and 70 east, 5l. per fathom.—South Lode, the 70 east, 10l.; and 70 west, 60l. per fathom.

EAST TREKERRY is reported to be progressing favourably. The lode in the 12 west having slightly improved, and the slopes in the back are worth in the aggregate 30l. per fathom. The same level east is yielding some good work for tin.

NORTH TREKERRY.—The lode in the bottom of Treddler's shaft, which is now sinking below the 100, is reported to have considerably improved, and they have commenced to open east and west in that level. Should the lode continue to hold as at present the future returns will be greatly augmented.

NORTH CROFTY is reported to be improving in several important points, especially in the 70 east and in the 24, west of Square's shaft, where the lode is larger, and becoming more profitable.—AT CHANE, the lode in the bottom of Brigant shaft has greatly improved, and is now 3½ feet wide, with a good leader of copper ore. The 60 west is producing good stones of lead and muddle, and strongly impregnated with ore. The 30 fm. level west is also yielding good stones of copper and lead. The mine, upon the whole, has much improved.

WHEAL MARGERY.—The prospects of this mine are of the most encouraging character, and there is very little doubt but the next meeting will place it in a dividend position. It is gratifying to learn that the spirited exertions of the present management have resulted in a property from an almost abandoned state to the property now enjoyed. They have made 380 tons, the produce for the last two months, and a similar quantity will be raised for the current two months.

WHEAL GRITLES.—An improvement has taken place in the 30 end, on Georgia lode; and, although the lode is not rich, the value and importance of the change is looked upon with considerable interest, inasmuch as the general appearance and character of the lode is precisely similar to that which took place previously to the rich course of tin coming in on the same lode.—GREAT WHEAL VOR is reported to have improved in several important points; the most gratifying feature has been in cutting the lode under the slide at Levy's shaft, where it is found of a rich and valuable character. This discovery caused a sudden advance in the price of the shares.

EAST WHEAL VOR.—Amongst the several new and reascended adventures which have sprung up since the important discoveries at Great Wheal Vor, probably none present higher claims, or possess fairer elements of immediate and permanent success, than this set. Extensive in its limits, with the rich Wheal Metal and the old Wheal Vor lodes running through its centre, the stratification identical, and with the advantages of a vast outlay in the sinking of the shafts, and the developing the lodes by innumerable levels, with engine and all requisite machinery in full working order, leaves little doubt as to the result. The reports furnished by well-known and practical agents, whose long experience of the immediate locality, as well as of the set itself, may be deemed a sufficient guarantee for the responsibility and future prosperity of the enterprise. Since the resumption of the operations by the present proprietors, several important discoveries have already been made, especially in the north part of the mine, which is highly mineralised, and traversed by numerous lodes. At Bramble's, the lode in the shaft under the 60 is worth 30l. per fm.; the 60 east is valued at 45l. per fm., and a rise on Smith's lode is worth 20l. per fm. for tin; whilst many other places are presenting appearances of undoubted improvement.

BASSETT and GRITLES.—Remarkable last week on the disappointment noticed at the meeting held on the 11th, at the non-payment of a dividend by many shareholders who were led to expect one, from the well-known prospects of the mine, I find, on again referring to the abstract of accounts sent to the shareholders, that 300l. had been expended at Wheal Foster in the erection of the requisite machinery, and 1000l. charged on account of a new count-house, which, with the balance of 70l. 6s. 4d., will give a profit of 470l. 6s. 4d. for the three months' working. Still, as Wheal Foster is a portion of the set, it must be supported out of the aggregate returns; but it is to be hoped it will soon be self supporting.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—Capt. Charles Thomas has again inspected this mine, and it is highly gratifying to learn that his report fully confirms the value of the several places of operation as furnished officially. The lode at the bottom of the shaft is estimated for the length at 1200, per fm., leaving good reserves for taking away from the 36 is being cut in the back, and the bottom of the 39 are worth 100 per fm., with every probability of improvement in depth. The winze below the 20, on south lode, is estimated for the length, 9 feet, at 75l. per fathom, and, further, that "the mine presents much greater indications of durability, of good productiveness, and profits than at the time of my last visit." The mine is reported to have made between 5000l. and 6000l. profit during the month, and between 9 and 10 tons of tin are now ready for sale, if not sold already. According to the reports received this morning (Friday) the several places yielding tin are worth in the aggregate 400l. per fm.

GREAT EAST LOVELL.—It is almost invariably the case that not until a mine has actually been rich that any attention is drawn to the immediate locality, however highly mineralised and promising the neighbourhood might be. Then a violent rush takes place to secure the adjoining ground; the successful possessors congratulate themselves on their fortune, and the blundering lament over their misfortune and inactivity. Evidence of this may be observed in the recent discoveries at WEST CHIVERTON, GREAT WHEAL VOR, and now at EAST LOVELL. Adjoining East Lovell on the east is a most valuable piece of ground, which has lain dormant for years, and is now taken up by a very influential company, under the title of "GREAT EAST LOVELL," and is divided into 3000 shares, with a paid-up capital of 30000l., which is considered by the most experienced and practical agents of the district as amply sufficient to bring the mine into a profitable position. A proportionate number of these shares will be offered, *pro rata*, to East Lovell shareholders, at 5l. per share, which is deemed a considerable and liberal proposition, as there is very little doubt of the shares advancing considerably.

Briefly glancing over the history of the past, it will be found that OLD WHEAL LOVELL made returns of 200,000l., WHEAL TRELVEN 100,000l., TRUMPET CONSOLS 500,000l., WENDRON CONSOLS, OLD PORTKELLES (now BASSETT and GRITLES) and WHEAL RYU, 130,000l.; the whole of the lodes of these respective mines, as well as EAST LOVELL, traverse the set of Great Wheal Lovell, and with RETANNA HILL adjoining east, which is now opening some valuable and productive lodes near the boundary of this property, are facts too significant to laud this important grant. Operations have been commenced with considerable spirit.

From Mr. JAMES CROFTS.—For copper mine shares in general, but those in particular of large produce, the market became depressed this week, occasioned by a fall in the "standard," equal to about 5s. per ton of ore; but, as there was a tendency to direct the attention of buyers to the giving of the opportunity to invest in good dividend mines at lower prices, of which the public appear to have availed themselves, there being already a partial rally in several of the leading stocks, and no disposition shown to force them on the market. There are circumstances besetting the tin trade, however, which point to the necessity of great caution on behalf of amateurs or holders of tin shares, the writer having heard a strong opinion expressed from a first-rate source that there must, sooner or later, be a serious fall in this metal, occasioned by the crippled demand from the United States, and the more momentous fact that stocks of East India tin are fast accumulating in the hands of the Dutch Company; or, in other words, that production is far overtaking consumption. The course of action which holds of tin shares should, under these circumstances, adopt in fact a more cautious and conservative policy, than it may always be deemed useful to be warned in time, instead of waiting for a strong reaction, and the consequences of a simultaneous desire to sell tin shares, or barter them for lead or copper. Of the three metals, lead is certainly the favourite at the moment, keeping its price admirably, and, according to appearances, likely to do so. A strong recommendation to the mining public to pay at present undivided attention to lead shares is a natural corollary to the facts now stated regarding tin and copper ones.

Certain advertisements in the Mining Journal of this week show a strong tendency to depress the prices of several mines, and notably WHEAL GRENVILLE and EAST LOVELL; apart from the advent of a new settlement day, which, as a rule, deranges prices of shares about the middle of the month, and which, as we have seen, has been the case so far; and for Wheal Greenville buyers are reported for future delivery at beyond the actual quotations. How far the predicted drop in tin may enter into the calculations of the "bears" of these shares cannot be guessed at, but for a really favourite mine in few shares, paying regular dividends, to be liable to succumb in price 60 per cent. is a very startling announcement, the result of which it would be curious, and instructive also, to verify by the month of July or August next. Those, however, who place faith in serious prognostications as to the future of mines will do well to sell these shares at the present handsome rates, and, as the phrase is, "go into something else." At present, for investment, NANGLES (copper), GREAT LAXEY (lead), EAST CARADON, CLIFFORD, GREAT WHEAL BURY, PROSPER UNITED, EAST GRENVILLE, SETON, BASSETT, CREBOR (copper), GREAT VOR (tin), WHEAL HOPE, WEST CHIVERTON (lead), and, of course, DEVON CONSOLS (copper) are amongst the favourite investing shares; but there are many others equally desirable. At the meeting, this week, of WEST CHIVERTON the usual quarterly dividend was recorded of 15s. per share, and the balance in hand, after payment of the same, increased by 10000l., being now approximately about 4000l. Why 4000l.? Adventurers in CERN CLUCK and PANT-Y-PYDWE will find in the present Journal very satisfactory reports from these mines (instigated by the writer), which are certainly calculated to raise these shares out of their present torpid condition, into which they have been brought exclusively, as shown, by the excessive rains of last autumn. From BARRY, the second set of shares, we expect every day to cut into the Brynia vein, and in the meantime the shares have taken a sound position, with actually no sellers at the moment. Above one-half of this mine is held by two adventurers, one of whom is working a set, called the Valentine, entirely on his own account, having already proved therein the Brynia vein, and some time since raised 20 or 25 tons of ore. It may be about one mile to the south-east of the Bedol-Aur, and the continuity of the vein being proved also by trials in intermediate properties, it is predicted that the two mines in question may prove, in due time, but the invitation to more abundant capital for the successful development of various other important lodes besides the Brynia, and raise

the locality to its proper estimation as a mineral district, free from the risks which are

pertinent to mining of a more adventurous character, in Cornwall, Wales, or elsewhere. Of the mines very recently introduced to public notice, it is reported that EAST WHEAL VOR is already showing signs of success, in a tin lode valued at 45l. per fathom, and another worth 20l., met with in the shaft; but no doubt ample news from this mine will appear from other correspondents of the Journal who have just visited the property. NORTH CHIVERTON shares are also considered deserving the attention of speculators, so far as any may remain for sale. From GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON they report active operations, which so far indicate eventual success. The weekly circular of a mining firm, who are good authority as to facts, report the market for the week as follows:—"The market has been but moderately active this week. Greenvilles not so firm, owing to the actions of the 'bears,' who endeavour as much as possible to frighten holders out of their shares. Great VOR also flatter. Nangles rather better. East Lovells better. Hopes better; the south part of the lode is worth 20l. per fathom, and even long this, evidently the main part of the lode, will be seen at several other levels. Cam Carnoborn have advanced, and we hear there is a good improvement." EAST LOVELL shares, on Thursday, left off at 19l., buyers, and reported to be "going better."

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE.—The market has been rather unfavourably influenced by the decline in price of tin and copper, although improvements in several mines have caused a good deal of business to be done. Having visited the East Lovell and Great VOR districts since my last article appeared, I am in a position to speak more positively with regard to the former mine in particular. For the past I need say nothing further than to congratulate those who have adopted the suggestions I have constantly made relative to this mine (even since the shares, on a senseless panic, were forced down to 6½, 7) to buy the shares. The price within a few weeks has advanced again to 12l. per share. The advance in price is fully warranted by the extraordinary improvements that have taken place in the mine. I may say that, with scarcely any exception, it is the richest mine, for the extent it has been opened up, in Cornwall, with regard to the future, let anyone who has even the slightest theoretical knowledge of mining visit the mine, and cast their eyes over the splendid piece of unwrought mineral ground belonging to this company to the east of the present workings in a direct line with the run of the rich lodes now producing such large quantities of tin, and he will (if not blinded by prejudice, like a good many of the practical wisecracks who have inspected the mine), come away with a thorough conviction that East Lovell is only now at the commencement of prosperity. My reason for coming to the conclusion that the 300 fathoms of unwrought ground will be found productive when explored arises from the fact of its consisting of the same beautiful channel of ground, and the backs of the lodes, for the whole distance, have been worked upon so far as the appliances of ancient times would admit. With the modern improvements of mining and steam-power, that were not known when the work alluded to was done, this valuable ground will be opened up. The adjacent mines, Old Wheal Lovell and Trumpet Consols, returned, respectively, 200,000l. and 500,000l. worth of tin, and Trevenen 100,000l., when that article was of much less value than now, and no one would be presumptuous enough to say that East Lovell will not be equally productive. At present there is everything to indicate that it will be. If any confirmation of Capt. Burgen's reports be required, I would refer to a report of Capt. Charles Thomas, the manager of Dolcoath Mine. He is proverbial for his over-cautiousness, in order that the public shall not be led away by any extravagant promises, and, judging of the ground on which he is now working, he is in a position to say, "I need say no more about it. What will the various inspectors say now about the mine being over-rated? And what will their employers think of their judgment, in either advising them to sell their shares ridiculously low, or not to buy at moderate prices? It is well known that one-half of the inspectors go to the mine, they look at the lode at various places, and, without taking samples and assaying them, they venture to put a value on the lode. Such inspectors are nothing better than blind guides. If you have confidence in the manager of a mine, his opinion is most to be relied on, as he sees the lodes in their various changes daily, and is thereby better qualified to judge of their value than casual inspectors. In Capt. J. Burgen the shareholders of East Lovell have a most reliable and trustworthy guide. The manager, in fact, is in a position of being the manager of a mine that is giving at the rate of about 5000l. per month profit, and likely to double that amount in a short time.

Immediately adjoining East Lovell, to the west, is a piece of unwrought ground, recently secured from the Duchy of Cornwall, by some parties largely interested in East Lovell; it contains the whole of the rich lodes of that mine, together with those of Dolcoath, and other well-known productive mines. Capt. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath, and Capt. Francis, of Great VOR, and other well-known agents, including the mineral agent of the Duchy of Cornwall, have reported most favourably on this mine ground. There are 3000 shares, and a capital of 30000l., subscribed. The shares are in a premium already, and, judging of the ground on which it is now working, East Lovell, with an outlook scarcely amounting to the capital subscribed for working East Lovell, there is not much doubt of this becoming a very valuable property. It is highly mineralised ground, and at the present time tin is being returned at surface by the old-fashioned method of streaming. A large portion of the shares will be offered, in the first place, to the shareholders in East Lovell, and those who secure them will be fortunate in possessing a first-class mining property. EAST WHEAL VOR: The early success of this company is another proof of what may be done by a vigorous and judicious working of a mine. Already there are points to value, as follows:—"The 60 fm. level is worth 45l. per fathom, the lode in the shaft 30l., and the rise 20l. per fathom, or in the aggregate 950l. per fathom. A reference to the plot will show that these are by no means exaggerated statements, and that the lode in these various places is opening out well, and becoming larger. It would, of course, be premature to say it is certain that this mine will become equal in importance to Great Wheal VOR, although it is by no means improbable, seeing that it is situated in the same killas basin and strata of ground, and having the same rich lodes traversing the East Wheal VOR set. Samples of the tin can be seen at my office, and they are of such a character as cannot fail to please anyone at all conversant with mining. The shares are in good demand at 5½ to 5½. The share list will be closed in a few days, when a fair allotment will be made. A plan of the mine, showing its relative position to Great Wheal VOR, has been published, and is worthy of a perusal. WHEAL GRITLES: It affords me much pleasure to notice that an improvement has taken place in Georgia lode at the deepest level, the 30. The changeable nature of this lode induces me to believe it will become equally rich as it ever has been. The shares should now be bought at present low prices.

From Mr. W. LEEAN.—The mining market during the week has been limited, and prices generally have a downward tendency; this, no doubt, is caused by the fall in the standard both for copper and tin, and it is to be hoped only of a temporary character. GREAT LAXEYS have improved to 7½, 8, mine looking well. Although there has been a rise of 40,000l. within the last three months, it is considered it will still go higher, and the mine appears to be worth all the money it is selling at. AT GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON they are forcing on the deep adit with a full pair of men, day and night, to intersect the east and west lodes, which are expected to be cut rich; the greatest confidence is expressed in the undertaking, and, as a proof, most of the shares are held in Cornwall by gentlemen for investment. On reference to the reports of Capt. J. Nancarrow, H. J. Hampton, G. Goldsworthy, W. H. Reynolds, and others, no doubt appears to be entertained of its value and richness. A reference to the plot will show the admirable situation of the set; in fact, it is considered second only to West Chiverton, the adjoining mine, having parallel lodes, cross-courses, and cists, similar to that great mine. I have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending this property as a *bona fide* and safe investment. I might add there are ample funds in hand to develop the mine. NORTH MINERA is another mine very much neglected. In about three months they will have cut the lodes. These shares are cheap, and ought to be bought. EAST LOVELL has wonderfully improved: the report this day gives the different points of operations at 4000l. per fathom. EAST ROSEWARRNE, NEW BIRCH VOR and VITIFER, and MARGERY shares are in demand at improved prices. EAST TREKERRY is another rich mine, and, although the shares are at present low, it affords me much pleasure to see very low. SOUTH HERODFOOT, NORTH PHOENIX, and BEDFORD UNITED are mines of promise, and likely to do well at present quoted prices. EAST GRENVILLE, I consider, a safe share for a rise in value. WEST CHIVERTON and WESTWORTH CONSOLS are good mines, and ought to be firmly held. CHIVERTON is likely to cut rich; if so, shares will advance very fast. I look on WEST CHIVERTON, CHIVERTON MOOR, GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON, and CHIVERTON, as some of the best investments of the day at their present prices.

FOREIGN MINES.

CAPE COPPER.—March 20: I beg to hand you bill of lading of shipment per Hastings, amounting to about 417 tons. By the reports of Capt. Clemens, now enclosed, you will be glad to perceive that the prospects at Oolop and Nambour are very good, and that the deep levels in the former place are exposing a large extent of good ore ground. Of Spectacle Capt. Clemens appears to have a less favourable opinion, and if his ideas are correct, a long continuance of profitable working from this mine cannot be looked for. Mr. Davis's report on the refuse heaps at Springbok, which I now enclose, will be read by you with much interest, and you will be glad to know the trial furnace is approaching completion. The cost-sheets for February show that Oolop yielded 200 tons of ore, averaging 23 per cent., whilst Spectacle gave 81 tons, averaging 29 per cent.

EAST KONGSBERG.—D. T. Macdonald, April 15: South Ramsrud, the vein in this end is looking much better this week; the falhaunds, however, are not of the best character.—Middle Ramsrud: The vein in this mine is poor; the falhaunds, however, are strong.—North Ramsrud: There is a vein of calcareous spar and quartz showing itself in the present end; this vein runs with the stratification, and is, as usual, the falhaunds are all that deep levels in the former place are exposing a large extent of good ore ground. The falhaunds are all that deep levels in the former place are exposing a large extent of good ore ground. The falhaunds are all that deep levels in the former place are exposing a large extent of good ore ground.

LAGUNA.—J. R. Rule, March 8: The vein in the sinking of Laguna shaft continues to produce good azoquo ores, of rather an improved appearance, and in quantity much the same as for some time past; the ground at particular points is extremely hard, which causes the sinking as well as the produce to be somewhat less. The quantity of ores in stock, preparing for another tort, now amounts to nearly 60 carats.

March 29: The mine of Laguna continues to look well, and I have recently received advice that the ore at the shaft sinking extends all its length, and never looked better. VICTOR EMANUEL.—April 22: Crodo Gold Mine: The men have been employed since we last wrote in clearing 110 metres of the old adit, and have done well; necessary for taking up the surface water. By the beginning of next month we will be in a position to commence the driving and clearing of the shaft sunk by the old men, on the rich shoot of gold ore which they have taken away from the adit to the surface; at the same time we shall commence to prove the new discovery, of which we informed you in our last, and which was made 45 fathoms to the east of the old shaft, where we find the lode rich in gold, the ore averaging 2 ozs. of gold per ton for a length of 13 fathoms. We intend to sink on the lode at this point, and have every reason to believe that new and very rich ground will be opened thereby; as this is, in all probability, another rich shoot of ore, having an inclination to the east, which was never worked upon by the old miners. Should this continue in depth, as we fully expect it will be the case, we shall be able to raise rich ore even before reaching the bottom of the old workings; we have made for this reason a careful survey of the ground for the eventual construction of an amalgamating establishment upon a large scale. The ground near the mine owned by the company has been found well adapted for this purpose, and the water power is abundant; we propose to put up meanwhile some native mills, which will enable us to prove the value of the ore for gold while we are opening on the lode.

Baveno.—The cross-cutting from the new shaft towards the lode is being actively continued. We have made a discovery in the Minera Vecchia by cross-cuttings to the east in the 16 metre level, where we have cut through a part of the lode not seen by the old men. The lode discovered is 5 ft. wide, composed of quartz and copper ore, and is about 107 per fm. The lode in the end of the 35 metre level north, on side lode, is large, but not rich at present. The slopes in back of the same level, south of side lode, are 107 per fathom. Noting new in the 50 metre level. The lode in the 65 metre level, north end, is worth 107 per fm. The slope south of shaft, in the same level, is worth 15l. per fm. The lode in the end of the Victor Emanuel level is 6 ft. wide, worth 8l. per fm., and looks very kindly for a discovery of greater value. On surface we have commenced building the wall for the hoisting machine from new shaft. The machinery has arrived,

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

slips, in bottom of Thompson's level, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth for copper ore 181 per ton. The lode in the end of Falconer's level is worth 61 per ton; the lode in the bottom of the same level is worth 101 per ton. We have a large quantity of ore waiting for completion of crusher. The lode in the new works shortly after the month of July, as the walls must become dry to make them quite safe.

UNITED MEXICAN.—Guanajuato, March 19: Mine of Jesus Maria y José. The following are the principal works in progress:—In the contrabando and pozos in the front of San Juan, the former has ordinary ore 1½ vara broad, and the pozos ¼ vara. San Cristobal level, to the north and south, produce a good quantity of cargo. The front of Santa Elena, to the north and south, produce a good quantity of cargo. The ore being about 3 vara broad. The front of San Nicolas, to the south, contains the ore being about 3 vara broad. The front of Santo Toribio produces very fine ore, but little ore. The front of Nino, to the north, has a width of 2 vara in good ore, a ¼ vara wide, producing excellent. The reserves on the level of La Trinidad are producing a considerable quantity of fair ore. The front of San Juan at present yields little, a considerable quantity of fair ore. The contrabando has about 1¼ vara wide, of though the vein is more than 6 vara broad. The lode in the level of La Trinidad has been driven 11 vara during the four last quality. The cross-cut of San Carlos has advanced 7 vara in the same time, and must be approaching the north-west vein, above San Juan, which it is intended to speculate some indications of the vein. The buzones are at work on about forty yards points, and the usual extraction is kept up, which has amounted in the four weeks to 2820 cargas, sold for \$10,433, half to the credit of the mine. The regular miners in the same time have extracted 5270 cargas for the supply of the haciendas. The result in the month of February is an apparent loss of \$4410, the value of the gold not being included, and we have also received from Dolores a rapa, worth about \$11,000; the ley of gold is not so high as in the previous rapa. —Mine of La Trinidad: \$11,000; the ley of gold is not so high as in the previous rapa. —Mine of La Trinidad: \$11,000; the ley of gold is not so high as in the previous rapa.

VAL TOPPA.—W. Harris, T. Roberts, April 21: We have a great improvement in the Marmoso level, both in the lode in the end and the new stone in back of this level. The Marmoso level in the end is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz and auriferous pyrites. The ore yields in the mills 1 oz. 9 dwts. of gold per ton. The improvement in the lode in the back of the level is still more important. These lodes are 9 metres from the end, and have reached a lode, by us supposed to be the great Val Toppa quartz lode, which has never been seen before in this part of the workings. We have already cut 6 ft. into it, and no wall visible as yet; the ore is rich, yielding in the mills 2 ozs. 1 dwt. per ton, and still richer on the junction with the Marmoso level; we forward a box of specimens from this discovery for assay. At other points we find a box of specimens from this discovery for assay. At other points we find a box of specimens from this discovery for assay.

VALANZASCA.—James Roberts, Thomas Roberts, April 22: The chief superintendent writes:—At the establishment we have a large force employed on the various works connected with the construction of the new amalgamating works. We have finished the stationary dam in the Auza, which will resist the occasional floods of the river. The timber for the crusher and for the other heavy works has all been brought to the establishment, and is now being prepared for use. The stone-cutters have nearly finished millstones for twenty-five of the new large mills, and we intend to give them another contract for fifteen more shortly. The machinery is arriving daily, but not so fast as we desire. We have a small number of the Italian mills amalgamating ore, which are producing at the rate of 12 dwts. per ton. At the mine we have finished the mining work connected with all the shoots from Cava Vecchia to Fornalutti. The masonwork is not progressing as fast as we wish, through want of masons; we intend, however, to finish the whole upper system of shoots and tramways this summer. In the mine we are opening several important new points; one of these is a discovery lately made in the Mazzera level, producing ore yielding 1 oz. of gold per ton, when treated with the Italian mills. In the Cava Vecchia level we are opening on a side lode. A trial made with the ore of this lode during this week has given 2 ozs. 5 dwts. of gold per ton of ore. The lode is now one of our best samples for assay.

LUSITANIA.—April: Palhal Mine: The lode in the flat cutting in the 80 is worth 1½ ton per fm. The lode at River shaft, below the 60, is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz and auriferous pyrites. In the flat cutting at Oak engine-shaft the ground is composed of a hard granite. The lode in the 80, east of Taylor's, is unproductive, being disordered by the cauter lode coming into it. In the 80 fm. level, east of Taylor's, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz, from which is flowing a small stream of water. The lode in the 70, east of Taylor's, has greatly improved, and is now worth 1½ ton per fm. In the 70, west of Taylor's, we have intersected the side lode. Basto's lode continues to yield stones of ore. In the 60, west of Taylor's, the lode is worth 1 ton per fm. In the 50, west of side lode, the lode is very small and poor, and the ground hard. The lode in the 60, west of Taylor's, is worth ½ ton per fm. In the 38, west of side lode, the lode is ½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore. The 28, west of Perea shaft, is being cleared by four men. In the 15, west of Perea shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz and stones of ore. The lode in the 8, west of Perea shaft, is small and poor, with hard ground about it. In the 28, west of Mill lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz and good stones of ore. The lode in the 50, east of Machado's mine, has much improved, and is now worth 1 ton per fm. In the 50 fm. level, west of Machado's mine, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz. The lode in the 60, east of side lode, has become small and unproductive. —Stops: In the stops above the adit the lode is worth ½ ton per fm. The stop between the adit and the 8 is worth on an average 1 ton per fm. The stop above the 38 is worth ¾ ton per fm. The stop between the 38 and 60 is worth 1 ton per fm. The stop between the 60 and 70 is worth 1½ ton per fm. The stop between the 70 and 80 is worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the winzes between the 50 and 60, and the 60 and 70, is worth 1 ton per fathom. The estimated quantity of ore to be raised for April is 110 tons. —Carvalhal Mine: The lode at the adit level, west of incline shaft, is 3 ft. wide, besides branches going off on the north side, all composed of quartz. In the adit, west of the River Calma, the lode is very disordered.

NEW WILBERG.—Z. Walls, April 23: Carter's shaft is 7½ lachters below the 20; the sinking is still continued by nine men. The 20, driving west on the Dornberg, is being pushed on by six men, but I am sorry to say the lode is unproductive. The 20, east on the Erbfeldtengang lode, is also driving by six men, and is producing at present 8 cwts. of silver-lead ore per lachter. The 10, driving west on the Dornberg lode, is improved almost last reported, and is worth at this time 12 cwts. of silver-lead ore per lachter. The 10, driving east on the Erbfeldtengang lode, is producing the same level in the 10 in the early part of the week; 16 lachters west from the shaft we are sinking a winze by six men and three boys, which is now 6 lachters below the deep adit; the lode in the bottom is worth 15 cwts. of silver-lead ore per lachter, and when completed to the 10, driving west from Michael's shaft, it will ventilate this part of the mine, and I hope to lay open good tribute ground; 70 lachters west from the above-named winze we are putting down a sink on Beck's main lode, which we hope will be completed to the 10 in three months from this date. We shall then be able to work on the ore ground standing in the bottom of the said 10 lachter level. The drive cut and west on Beck's north lode, at the 10, is idle for want of men; the lode at this point is unproductive.

SAN ROQUE.—Capt. C. Renfry, in his report for March, says:—The general features of our stopes are cheering; the produce in ore taken into store amounts to 150 tons. My estimate in cost of business in the leading workings at stopes, and the produce obtainable therefrom, for the month of April is as follows:—Cost, 65,430 reals; produce, 195 tons. The number of miners 180, or (say) 58 men in shaft (including 16 men of engine-shaft) to sink 538 varas; 52 men in levels and cross-cuts to drive 74 varas; 70 men in stops to sink 538 varas. [We shall give the details in next week's Journal.]

CAPILA.—Capt. Bray, Feb. 22: The Esperanza level has been driven since the 24th ult. 3-90 varas by four men, at \$50 per vara; the ground has become more favourable for driving, and is now set at \$40 per vara. No other change has taken place; we are now nearly far enough west to cross-cut the main portion of the lode which has remained to the north, and shall do so on the first favourable opportunity. San Enrique has been driven east by the same number of men 6-35 varas, at an average of \$18 per vara; the ground is becoming harder in the present end, and carries a few spots of ordinary ore. In the level of San Enrique, we are opening a branch of good ore, the width of which, on account of the extreme hardness of the ground, is not yet ascertained. I have assayed three classes in duplicate No. 1, giving 3½ marcos per monent; No. 2, 14½ marcos; and No. 3, 20 marcos per monent of 30 quintals; it contains a large quantity of sulphate of copper, which I consider a very favourable indication. It is now set at \$50 per vara—a price which, I fear, is still too low. Assays of isolated stones are very apt to mislead, and I am anxious to get a sufficient quantity of this ore as soon as possible to make a general assay. In the level of next, or at farthest in the following, week I shall set another cross-cut north from the same level, 30 varas further east than the one above mentioned, near the present end of the lode. San Enrique. Should this branch prove to be of sufficient width to make it profitable, I shall have a large quantity of good ore to break, as this part of the lode has not been tried in the level of San Frutos above for the length of over 100 varas. The level of San Jose has been driven west by four men 1-18 varas, at \$50 per vara; this end is still hard and poor, and if no improvement takes place within the week I shall suspend it for awhile, and remove the men to drive cross-cut No. 2 north in San Enrique. We have been stopping the back of this lode, and have broken some very good ore, a narrow branch varying from ½ to 1½ in. in width, assaying over 150 marcos per monent; the ore part of the lode varies from 4 to about 9 in. in width, with the exception of the rich branch, the quality of the ore is not over 7 or 8 marcos per monent.

The cross-cut of Nuestra Amosa has been driven 5-70 varas, at an average rate of \$16 per vara; for the last 3 varas we have driven through a large disordered lode, branches varying from a few inches up to 1 foot in width, all full of muddle, which I have assayed at 3 marcos per monent. Several stones of good ore have been found at the intersection of the different branches. We have, I believe, cut the lode of San Jose, or at least a branch of it, in fair ground, with spots of good ore, but only about 3 inches wide; I set an end to drive east on it, to carry this lode and the widest branch of muddle 3½ in. per vara; the junction of these two branches is plainly visible where we are going to drive. In the level west from San Frutos, on the same lode (Campo Florido), we have driven 2-55 varas, at \$22 per vara; we are opening up a little ore ground here, which I hope will pay to stop a way. We are clearing up the remainder of the old workings of Santa Francisca, on the north part of the main lode, and have nearly to the bottom: there is an ore course in this working, varying from ¼ to ½ vara in width, which I think will average 9 marcos per monent, and through very hard will in time pay for working. So soon as the almost impassable and dangerous road to it is put in order, I shall put a few men to break ore, when I shall be able to give you more reliable information about it; this part had been filled with rubbish that had fallen from old workings above. A portion of the lift of pumps has reached the mines, and the remainder will arrive this week; the smithwork for this, and the horse-engine is getting on very slowly, as the smiths are almost constantly engaged on the mine tools; the cautions are also very rough, and require a good deal of fitting. The patterns for casting the cog-wheels for the engine cannot be made until the lathe is finished; all the work being pushed on as fast as possible. The sinking of the bob-pit is finished, the frame almost set, and a large number of corner stones cut. In the hacienda we have almost finished cutting ground on the south-west side.

March 25.—All the works reported in my last have been continued, and all, with one exception, without change to note. In driving east from the cross-cut of Nuestra Amosa, in the level of San Jose, we met with a branch of good ore in easy ground, the best assaying 20, and the ordinary 28 marcos per monent, of 32 quintals; unfortunately, it was only a bunch, of the best we broke only 5 bags and of the common about 50. We have, however, a little ore coming into the patio, and not yet assayed, and have at the mine 60 tons ready to send. Of common ore, too poor to bear expenses of freight, &c., we have little work will be done until we are fully clear of them. One lot of goods, consisting of 35 packages, that had been lying at Cruz for nearly two years, has arrived at the mine in bad condition.

Two mines are now worked in Newfoundland—one of lead and one of copper—each employing over 100 persons.

BAGTOR.—William Hosking, April 23: The lode in the 16 fm. level end, driving west of Prosper eastern shaft, continues 2 ft. wide, and is carrying a leader 6 in. wide, which is good work for tin. The lode in the stop in the back of this level is without alteration, being still 1 ft. wide, and yielding good work. Our shaftmen have sufficiently completed their preparations for sinking Prosper eastern shaft below the 16, to enable them to commence next week. We are also making preparations to resume sinking Quickbeam engine-shaft, and feel that no time should be lost in gaining depth at this point, as well as at Prosper shaft, as it is evident that depth only is required to give greater permanence and value to the shoots of tin met with at present very shallow levels.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—Capt. Mitchell, April 28: In the middle adit level east the north lode contains spar, muddle, foolcan, white iron, and spots of lead; the ground continues favourable for driving, and good progress is being made, but the cross-course has not yet been met with.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, April 25: The lode in the 115 west is 18 inches wide, producing stones of ore; the stopes in this level are yielding respectively 4, 3, 3½, and 3 tons per fm. The lode in the 103 west is 18 inches wide, producing stones of ore; the stopes in this level are producing 3 tons per fm. The lode in the 90 west is unproductive. The stopes in the 47 and 85 east are yielding 2½ tons per fm. The lode in the 62, east and west from north shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore.

BEDOL-AUR.—Thos. Pierce, April 27: We have not yet cut into the vein at the cross-cut, but we are very close to it; I expected to have cut into it just at the present point, but the bed of shale has thrown it a little out of its course, this is frequently the case in this district, but from all appearances we shall cut it shortly, and I believe it will make a good mine.

BOSCAWEN.—J. Edwards, R. Giles, April 23: The lode in the 80, west of Hunter's shaft, is 10 in. wide, unproductive. The lode in the 70, west of said shaft, is 18 in. wide, worth about 14½ ton per fm. for copper ore. We have intersected the south lode in the 70 cross-cut, and find it about 14 in. wide, containing a little ore; we purpose driving east on its course. The lode in the stop in the back of the 70 is worth for copper ore 10½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 60, west of Hunter's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing a little ore, but not to value. The stop in the back of this level is worth 14½ ton per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 50, west of said shaft, is 14 in. wide, worth 3½ ton per fathom. We commenced yesterday to draw with the steam-winch at the cauter shaft, and shall in a few days be able to drive the 30 east of same.

BRONFLOYD UNITED.—J. Lester, April 28: In driving the 52 west we have cut into a very strong bed of water, at one time it was as much as we could do to keep the bottom of the mine clear; it has now, however, partly subsided. The lode herein is principally composed of carbonate of lime and quartz, with a very promising looking slate for the production of lead, although we have, as yet, met with but little. The winze sinking below the 40 is getting on very well, considering the nature of the ground and the water the men have to contend with, for notwithstanding the influx of water in the 52, referred to above, the flow here does not abate; the lode in this winze is now more impregnated with ore. The stopes in back of the 40 continue as usual. The machinery is in good working order, and we are making good progress towards our next sampling.

BRYN GWIOL.—P. Evans, April 28: There are "lochs" coming in the lode in the engine-shaft, which promise a change for the better; the lode at present contains a good deal of blende, with a mixture of lead. The ground around is producing for lead ore from 8 to 10 cwts. per fm. The 90 east is improving in appearance, present produce 14½ ton per fm., and a promising end. The pitches in the roof of those levels do not look quite so well for lead, on an average they are worth about 1 ton per fathom. The first pitch in bottom of the 75 east is worth 1½ ton per fm., the second pitch will produce just the same quantity. There is no other alteration underground to notice. All the surface work is being pushed on as fast as possible. The new engine is completed for winding, and everything connected is fast hastening towards completion.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, April 26: I have contracted with a pair of men to sink the engine-shaft from the 20 fm. level, 10 fms., for 1500, which I hope to see completed by the end of July. The 20, driving east, will not doubt meet with good deposits of lead ore in a short time. The cross-cut north in the lode, from the forebrest of the 20 west, is 11 ft. but the wall is not yet reached; it is still producing strings and small stones of lead ore; I believe this will yield profitably when developed at deeper levels. The winze under this level is 2 fms. deep; the part of lode carried is 2 ft. wide, worth 2½ ton per fathom for lead ore. The rise opposite the new engine-shaft, I think, be communicated with the level above this week, when excellent ventilation will be secured, which we stand much in need of. Everything is carried on as fast as possible, and considering the number of hands the mine is opening rapidly. We shall not be able to work the ore in back of the level until some time next week. We have got most of the ore lying in readiness for the crusher, and I dare say we shall be able to send off from 10 to 12 tons in three weeks hence.

BULLER AND BASSETT UNITED.—J. Rule, April 26: In the 80 end west, on south lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of muddle, spar, and copper ore mixed throughout. The 80 cross-cut north is driven about 5 fms. We expect to have about 15 fms. more to drive in order to intersect the north lode. The 60 end, on engine lode, is 2½ ft. wide, with a little black ore occasionally.

CAPE CORNWALL.—R. P. Goldsworthy, April 21: We have five men repairing the road leading to these mines from St. Just. Eight men and two boys are removing ground for the foundation of the engine and boiler-houses. Two masons repairing roof of the material house and smith's shop. One smith sharpening tools and preparing the necessary ironwork for the engine and boiler.

R. P. Goldsworthy, April 27: We laid the foundation of the engine-house yesterday. We shall push on the building with all possible dispatch, and hope to complete it in a few weeks. We have nine men and two boys clearing away ground for the foundation of the boiler, which they have nearly completed. Two men sinking for saw-pits. One carpenter making barrows, and one smith with an assistant fully engaged. One timberman clearing up the shaft. Our surface operations are progressing satisfactorily.

CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, April 26: The ends going west on the engine lode, and also on the north lode, are very promising. Looking at the present favourable indications, there is great reason to expect a good improvement very shortly at each of the ends referred to. There is nothing very new to report on in any part of the mine.

CARDIGAU CONSOLS.—Jas. Sanders, April 23: The lode in the 20, east of copper shaft, is all the width of the level, 6 ft., and a portion of it still standing on the south side; it is composed principally of quartz, with blende, and spots of lead and copper ore in it. In the 10 east the lode is small, being about 1 ft. wide, with spots of lead and copper ore in it, but not sufficient to value. The winze sinking below this level is down 6 ft.; the lode at present is yielding 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. The stop in the back of the same level, east of winze, is yielding 1 ton per fathom. The stop below the adit, west of winze, is also yielding 1 ton per fm. The lode in the adit east is 1½ ft. wide, with good stones of copper ore in it, yielding about 5 cwts. per fm.

CARADON.—R. P. Goldsworthy, April 27: Mitchell's engine-shaft is sunk 2½ fms. below the 110 lode, 3½ ft. wide, and producing about 2 tons of lead ore per fm. The 110 is driven south from shaft 7 fathoms; this end has been intersected by a slide, which disordered the lode for a short distance; it has again taken its usual course, yielding about 1 ton of lead ore per fm. The north end, at this level, is opened 11 fms.; this end has improved, and worth 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. Yesterday this end broke out and ran down a rich pile of work in the level; such runs as this we often met with in East Wheal Rose. Daubuz's engine-shaft is sunk 2 fms. 5 ft. below the 100; the lode is yielding some lead, but not to value. The 100, north from point of horse, on the east lode, is producing very good stones of lead ore. The 100, adit level, north from the lower shaft, comes to yield a little lead ore. We have not yet reached the lode in the cross-cut in East Wheal Rose set, east from Water's shaft, and the new shaft before this is down 6½ fms.

CEFN CILCEN.—C. Hector, April 26: I was here yesterday, and am happy to say that the mine is improving, at least the only operation of any moment—the 80 fathom level, at Susan shaft, driving east to intersect the north lode, called Thistledale lode. The lode in this level has changed from shale and spar to clay and spar, and a little lead. Little has been done during the winter, the rains having nearly stopped all operations. The weather has changed for the better, and we may now expect many months of dry weather, and we shall push on the 80 fathom level with all speed. I have myself great hopes of this level, and expect it will be very rich.

CENTRAL GRYLLE.—The agent writes, on the 27th inst., that several pits have been sunk with a view of finding the lode, and the old workings have been discovered, which, from indications, must have been very productive for mineral. A new shaft is being sunk a few feet from the old workings, and the agent thinks it will lead to something good.

CHARLOTTE UNITED.—P. Floyd, R. Johns, April 28: The engine-shaft is sunk 2 fathoms below the 90. The men are now engaged in cutting ground for bearers, cistern, &c. The lode in the bottom of the shaft is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, and of a most promising appearance. In the 90, driving east, the lode is 18 in. wide, opening tribute ground. In the west end, in the same level, the lode is 1 ft. wide, but not looking quite so well, now worth 7½ ton per fathom. In the 80, driving west of engine-shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 5½ ton per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below this level, west of the engine-shaft, is 2 feet wide, worth 20½ ton per fathom. In the 70, driving west of engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing a little ore. In the 60, driving west of the engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 5½ ton per fathom. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is 2 ft. wide, worth 8½ ton per fathom. All other places are much the same as last reported.

CLEER'S HILL.—S. Coeks, April 28: I have had the winze secured with timber on the back of the middle lode, where our workings are being confined to. We have been getting some splendid work for tin. We have broken and got to surface this week rocks of tin-stuff 3 and 8 cwts., and have two and three leaders of tin in a rock, each 1 in. wide; the value is at least 12½ ton per fm. for the lode as it is standing in the back.

CONORRE.—Capt. Bishop, April 23: The rock in the deep adit is a more defined clay-slate, with less quartz veins interspersed through it, and less water issuing from the fissures. The 54, west of engine-shaft, continues to open well, and is yielding good copper ore. The prospects at the 45, west of engine-shaft, are rather brighter than heretofore for a good yield of copper ore and sulphur. In the 20, west of new shaft, no change for the better has occurred during the week. In the 18 fm. level end, east and west of Field's shaft, there is no change for the week; each end is much the same. The 10, west of old cross-cut, is poor for copper. The lode in the 10, south of Tracy's shaft, is large and well defined, containing good stones of copper ore and a little silver-lead. In clearing the old miners' cross-cut at the 18 we came to a place where a good deal of timber had been used, but it being decayed, we had to newly timber the ground, which retarded our progress, and has prevented my seeing the lode at this level up to this time, but from what I have seen I am inclined to say the lode must be cut by this cross-cut, and a few days now will prove this. In the 10 cross-cut, south of Tracy's shaft, nothing of importance has been intersected during the week. The ground in the 20 cross-cut, south of new shaft, is rather hard for exploring, and progress is consequently slow. The stopes on the great copper and other lodes, on the whole, are much the same.

CORNISH CLAY AND TIN WORKS.—T. Jennings, April 25: I have again thoroughly inspected this property, and beg to submit the following as my report of the progress and prospects:—I found the work in active and extensive operation; the necessary washing strips are completed, and pans made for the washed clay to settle in, and the washing is in full operation, with about 160 tons of clay in readiness to be dried for market. I consider the development on this portion to be rapid and satisfactory. There is also a level driven from the north western side of the property into a high hill, which has intersected another bed of clay of a superior quality. I have no hesitation in saying that from what has been opened up in the two deposits there is at least 20,000 tons of clay already laid open. The works are now on the eve of making returns to a certain extent, by extending the levels above named it will lay open more than 200,000 tons of clay, the returning of which will ensure large and regular profits. The works are surrounded, as I stated in my first report, by some of the best paying clay works in the kingdom. The tin lodes running through the property have not had separate attention, but they deserve to be opened on, and it is my opinion they will increase the value of the property considerably. After regarding the development up to this period, with the results, I feel justified in stating that the property was proved beyond a speculation, and that with a continuation of the present system of working it will soon commence a lasting, well-paying career.

CRANE.—H. Skewis, April 23: The lode at the bottom of the Brigan shaft is 3½ ft. wide, with a small leader of copper ore. This is the best thing that we have seen on this lode. The lode in the 60 west is 3 ft. wide, producing good stones of lead and munde.

dle, and thickly impregnated with copper ore. The lode in the 30 west is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of lead and copper. No alteration in any other part.

CHEWEN AND WHEAL ABRAHAM UNITED.—J. Vivian, April 28: The masons are making rapid progress in building the steam whim-house, capstan, stand, &c., at Vivian's engine-shaft; but the building of the engine-house for the large (30) pumping-engine has been delayed a few days, in order to get the large stone out of the bottom of the building at Great Alfred to put in the same position in our house. This cannot be avoided, but will be fully made up in time again as soon as the masons can go on with the building, by having such materials to work with; these stones being all squared and ready for working, they are being brought on the mines at the rate of 20 tons per day, and other rough stone at the rate of 80, making a total of 60 tons delivered on the mines daily. The wheel-pit for sawmill is excavated at its full depth, ready for the masons. The boiler-builder, with a strong staff, is making good progress in his department, for which we have erected substantial sheds, that he can work his men in wet or dry weather. At Wheal Abraham (middle shaft) the masons are building the house for the 80-in. cylinder pumping-engine, with all possible dispatch. At Thomas's engine-shaft, Wheal Sarah, we have cleared and secured the collar of the shaft, so that the masons will commence here in the course of next week for the 70-in. pumping-engine, whim, capstan, &c. The whole of the work on the mines is being prosecuted with the utmost dispatch possible.

CROWN CONSOLS.—J. Seymour, April 27: The shaftmen are making good progress in sinking for bearers and cistern; the shaft will be deep enough for this purpose this week, the men will then have to cut for ends of bearers beams, and after that is done will commence fixing the large lift, which will not only facilitate our working the shaft, but will also effect a great saving in the costs. The stopes near Ward's shaft are still producing a good lot of tin-stuff, and so are the two pitches. We shall sample a large lot of tin-stuff on Tuesday next, and sell it on Friday. No other alteration.

CUDDRA.—F. Puckey, E. Dunstan, April 28: The lode in the stopes in back of the 60, west of Walker's shaft, is 3 ft. wide, and still worth 10½ ton per fm. In the stopes in back of the 75, west of winze, the lode is without alteration, which is 7 ft. wide, worth full 50½ ton per fm. for 2 fms. length. In the stopes further west, in the back of this level, the tin part of the lode is 3 ft. wide, looking very promising, it being composed of quartz and peach, worth 13½ ton per fm. In the stopes in the bottom of this level the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing saving work for tin.

DALE.—B. Nines, April 28: The Pipe vein is very much altered since my last report, and is not yielding so well just now, but from the great quantity of decomposed lime and chert which the vein contains, I have every reason to believe that it will soon be far better than we have yet had it—indeed, from this circumstance it is not at all unlikely but we are approaching copper. The new trial continues to yield some very good ore. The tribute pitch, on Johnston's lode, is improved. I hope to have 50 tons ready for sale within a month from the time we last sampled.

DARREN.—K. Williams, April 27: There is nothing new to report here since my last. The sinking of the shaft is proceeding in a very satisfactory manner, and the stopes in back of the 10 is still yielding about 12 cwts. of lead per fm. I trust that in a short time we shall be in a position to make good and regular profits.

R. Williams, April 28: I find to-day that the lode in the western end of the stopes, in back of the 10, where we are lengthening it, has improved, and is now worth full 1 ton of ore per fathom; we shall continue to lengthen westward here after this ore ground, which looks well. The men in the shaft will complete their bargain of 5 fms. to-morrow. We now propose to sink far enough for bearers and cistern, say 8 ft., before we meddle with the lift. We shall then fix the lift, which will then fix the lift in the mine; the men shall be in a position to sink again without hindrance, if determined on while the ore ground is being opened at the 15.

DOLFRWYNO.—C. W. Secombe, April 25: There are six miners and two labourers still employed driving the cross-cut from No. 3 shaft to communicate with No. 5 level; they drove 7 ft. last week. This will be holed as soon as possible, in order to get away the quartz, &c., with much less trouble and expense than it can possibly be done at present. There are only two men employed in getting out quartz just now, and they are stopping in the back of No. 5 level from No. 2 towards No. 3 shaft; the lode in this place is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, and presents a very kindly appearance, with an occasional speck of lead. The men are just at the point of intersection in any of the levels, and has now, with one or two exceptions, the richest bunch of ore we have ever had in the mine; at first it yielded 2 tons per fm., of finely grained lead ore, quite solid, and surrounded by a crystallized quartz; both ends got on well in driving; the west end, as if trying for the mastery, but at present the east end is decidedly the better, yielding about 3 tons per fm.; there is about 1 fm. opened in each end, and a cross-cut driven a little further to tap a spring of water rising in the winze sinking on the end above. The weather has not been the best for working the 82, the early part being dry and frosty. I would add that the 82 is not at present under any of the richer bunches of ore worked in the levels above.

DYFNGWYM.—E. Davies, April 19: In Cyfarthfa level our operations have consisted during the quarter in sinking a bob-pit, driving on a branch of the lode as a trial, and driving on the 15 cross-cut. The first lode will be cut before long, but, as I have frequently stated, I put my faith in the last or southernmost lode. It is not my intention to drive on any of the lodes till all are cut. I have now to report on the results of the 82, and I am glad to say my hopes expressed in my weekly and monthly reports are realized. After cutting through sparry leaders, the lode at its full intersection proved itself rich, richer than any lode at the point of intersection in any of the levels, and has now, with one or two exceptions, the richest bunch of ore we have ever had in the mine; at first it yielded 2 tons per fm., of finely grained lead ore, quite solid, and surrounded by a crystallized quartz; both ends got on well in driving; the west end, as if trying for the mastery, but at present the east end is decidedly the better, yielding about 3 tons per fm.; there is about 1 fm. opened in each end, and a cross-cut driven a little further to tap a spring of water rising in the winze sinking on the end above. The weather has not been the best for working the 82, the early part being dry and frosty. I would add that the 82 is not at present under any of the richer bunches of ore worked in the levels above.

EAGLEBROOK.—H. Tyack, April 27: Since the last report for the general meeting of shareholders, held on Jan. 28, our operations have been confined to driving the 30 fm. level west of the engine-shaft, which level has been extended since that date about 13 fms., or about 26 fms. west of the winze. For the distance opened on the lode the first 9 fms. produced a large quantity of carbonate of lime, spar, and occasional stones of lead ore; at this place we got the junction of the porphyry and clay-slate to the south, when the lode was a little disordered; it has, however, again resumed a more promising appearance, and is sinking free from the porphyry, and is clay-slate, the lode being composed of soft carbonate of lime, spar, and small strings of lead ore. The lode is now under, and we have passed some of the lead ore seen in the level above, but from the dip of the porphyry we have passed through, it is evident the lead ore must still be further to the west of us, and we may reasonably expect an alteration for the better shortly. The 20 fm. level above us has passed through grey ground for 25 fms. further west than we have in the 30, and I hope the 30 will much improve on being driven under it. Our machinery is in good working order.

EAST CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, J. Scholier, April 27: We have sampled to-day 356 tons of copper ore.

EAST CHADAU (Gold).—K. Roberts, April 26: Saturday last was our setting day. Prices in my next. In No. 2 St. James's level I never saw that auriferous quartz before as at present. We have in sight about 3½ fathoms before reaching the north cross-cut, so I put the men to blast down this very important part of the lode, and then to commence sinking on its course. St. John's cross-cut, driving eastward, is still in the same stratum as last mentioned. No. 1 St. Dewi level; this is also much the same.

EAST DARREN.—April 27: The lode in the 116, east of Taylor's shaft, is from 2 ft. to 3 ft. wide, intermixed with clay-slate, small spots of lead ore, and carbonate of lime, and looking more promising. The lode in the 104, east of Taylor's shaft, is from 2 to 2½ ft. wide, richer than any lode at the point of intersection in any of the levels, and has now, with one or two exceptions, the richest bunch of ore we have ever had in the mine; at first it yielded 2 tons per fm., of finely grained lead ore, quite solid, and surrounded by a crystallized quartz; both ends got on well in driving; the west end, as if trying for the mastery, but at present the east end is decidedly the better, yielding about 3 tons per fm.; there is about 1 fm. opened in each end, and a cross-cut driven a little further to tap a spring of water rising in the winze sinking on the end above. The weather has not been the best for working the 82, the early part being dry and frosty. I would add that the 82 is not at present under any of the richer bunches of ore worked in the levels above.

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EAST GREAT WORK.—J. Lean, April 21: The shaftmen continue to make fair progress in sinking the engine-shaft. The branch spoken of in the two last reports is gone out level east; we expect to communicate with this in a day or two.

J. Lean, April 28: The shaftmen are making fair progress in sinking the engine-shaft; the ground is favourable. We are down 6½ fms. below the shallow adit. The shaft that was in course of sinking on the deep adit (as reported in my last) is now communicated with the deep adit level. The men are at present engaged clearing the adit east, which at this point is driven on what is called No. 2 of Godolphin lode; this lode is well defined, and has a most promising appearance, varying from 1 to 2½ ft. wide, from 1 to 9 in. on the south side, and is clay

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, April 25: We have cross-cut the lode, capels, &c., &c. to a depth of about 12 ft. wide; the north part is spar and capel, mixed with muddle; the south part is prlan, floeken, peach, and a large quantity of muddle; on the whole, a very promising lode, considering the increase of water we have coming from the capels. I think it better to remove the steam-engine as soon as possible instead of the horse-whim. I think it

iteration worthy of a mark in any other place of operation, having about 160 tons of copper ore, which I shall submit for tender one day in the early part of next week.

WEST WHEEL TOLGUS.—April 27: Taylor's sumpmen are making pretty good progress in sinking Taylor's engine-shaft below the 65; the flooken part of the lode is 2 ft. wide, and the rest of the shaft is 3 ft. wide, consisting chiefly of flooken and soft spar. The lode in the 59, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 20 in. wide, containing occasional stones of ore. We have three stopes over the back of the 65, working by 15 men; two of the stopes are yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom each, and one yielding 3 tons of ore per fm.—North Lode: In the rise over the back of the 65 the lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, looking better than we have seen it before, now yielding fully 3 tons of ore per fm.

WEST WHEEL TREVELYAN.—J. Harris, April 23: There has been no change in any part of the mine since my last report. The men are making very good progress in their driving.

WEST WHEEL VOR.—J. Southey, April 28: Metal Lode: The shaft sinking on the south part of the lode is down about 6 fathoms, and the ground is getting harder for sinking. The north part of the lode has been sunk on about 3 fathoms, and the lode altogether is about 8 to 10 ft. wide, underlying north. The containing is being continued 30 fathoms east of the shaft, on the same run, where the indications are much the same, and altogether the lode has a most promising appearance.—Carnell Lode: My opinion is, we cannot do better than put the engine on this lode, as it presents a most promising appearance, and being nearly in the centre of the sett, all the north and south can be worked by flat-rods from the engine. The masons are at work building smith's shop, &c., and I only await the instructions necessary to commence building the engine-house. I hope the 50-inch engine, contracted for with Messrs. Harvey and Co., will be ready in about two months or so, as we shall try to have the house ready for it by that time.

WHEEL AGAR.—Wm. Roberts, April 26: On Friday last the following tutwork bargains were set:—Driving the 110 cross-cut, south of Windstow shaft, by nine men at 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm.; driving the 100 cross-cut, south of western shaft, by six men, at 14 per fm.; driving the 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ west of Windstow shaft, by four men, at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm.; driving the 90 cross-cut, south of Windstow shaft, by four men, at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm.; driving the 90 cross-cut, south of Windstow shaft, by four men, at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm.; stoping back of the 90, west of Windstow shaft, by four men, at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lvs. per fm.; driving the 90, east of western shaft, by four men, at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ lvs. per fm.; driving the 90 cross-cut, south of western shaft, by four men, at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm.; driving the 80, east of whim-shaft, by four men, at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lvs. per fm.; sinking the 70, east of whim-shaft, by two men, at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm.; clearing up the 70, on Dobree's lode, by four men, at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm.; driving the 60, west of cross-cut, by two men, at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm.; driving the adit, east of whim-shaft, by two men, at 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm.; cutting pit in the 90, at whim-shaft, by six men, at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lvs. per solid fm.; this pit is 20 fms. into the 90, and will be 30 fms. deep, on East Pool lode.

WHEEL ARTHUR.—T. Carpenter, April 28: Old Lode: In the 10 west, below adit, is 2 ft. wide, consisting of spar, muddle, and stones of copper ore occasionally. The lode in back of the 50 west is 6 ft. wide, yielding 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of copper ore per fathom. We have not done anything in the bottom of the mine for this last week past, as our shaftmen have been engaged in timbering and securing the shallow adit, where the flat-rods run through, which will be completed by Saturday night.

WHEEL CARADON.—Jas. Brown, April 25: Crutwell's shaftmen have eased and divided the shaft down from the 60 to the 70, and are making good progress in cutting a pit, where the lode is large, producing good stones of copper ore and muddle. In the 60, the lode is 10 fms. into the 70, and is 3 ft. wide, composed of muddle and peach, with stones of copper ore, and letting out water freely. In the 60 cross-cut, south of engine shaft, during the past week we have cut several small branches, producing muddle, with spots of ore. In the trial shaft, on Mary's lode, the ground has been a little more favourable this last week for sinking. We shall be down the required depth for a 30 fm. level against the next setting-day. I think by the appearance of the ground in this shaft that we are getting near the lode.

WHEEL CREBOR.—J. Gifford, April 26: Saturday last being our general setting-day, the following bargains and pitches were set:—Cook's Shaft: To take out penthouse to the 84 fathoms, and to put in same at the 100 fathom level; cut ground for 30 fms. to sink 3 fathoms below the 95 fm. level, cut trip-pit at 11 feet from by 9 ft. wide and 7 feet deep, put in bearers and elstern, fixed plunger-lift at the 96, and complete the same to the 60, together with hanging rods, rolls, sails, setts-off, &c., and to repair pump road from adit to surface as directed, at per bargain 115 $\frac{1}{2}$. The 96 east to drive by six men, stent 4 fathoms, at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ lvs. per fm.; lode 4 feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, and muddle, yielding saving work for dressing; the end is 6 fathoms east of shaft. The 96 west, by four men, stent 2 fathoms, at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm.; the south part of the lode which we are carrying is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, muddle, and copper ore, yielding of the latter 1 ton per fm.; there is still 6 ft. of the lode standing; the 96 east, by four men, stent 2 fathoms, at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm.; this is 6 fathoms 2 feet west of the shaft. The 84 east, by four men, stent 2 fms., at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, peach, white iron, muddle, and copper ore, yielding of the latter 1 ton per fm., and promising further improvement. A rise in back of the 84 east, against Castle's winze, by six men, stent to hole, at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ lvs. per fm., to rise by the side of the lode. We suspended the stoping in back of the 81 east until the winze is holed, which we hope to do by our next setting-day; the stopes will yield 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons per fm. In Castle's winze, sinking by side of lode, in bottom of 72, by six men, stent to hole, at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm. The 72 east, by four men, stent 2 fms., at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm.; lode 2 feet wide, yielding a little saving work for copper ore. Facey's rise in back of the 72 east, by four men, stent 2 fms., at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm.; lode 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, and muddle, yielding 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of copper ore per fm.; lode 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, yielding 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons of copper ore per fm.; this rise is 22 fms. in advance of the 60, and 35 fms. of any of the upper levels, with 80 fms. of backs; this we consider to be a very important point, as it is full 140 fathoms west of the eastern boundary, with whole ground to surface; the same is 35 fms. in advance of the 84, and 65 fms. of the 95 east. A pitch in back of the 84 west, by two men, at 12s. 4d. in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. We shall sample on Friday, the 29th inst., about 120 tons of copper ore.

WHEEL CROFTY.—H. Skewis, April 28: The lode in the 70 is improving in appearance and size, and contains more ore than at my last report. The 55 is without alteration. The 24 west of Square's shaft, is larger, and moreover. No alteration in any other part of the mine.

WHEEL CURTIS.—H. Skewis, April 28: The ground at the engine-shaft is better for sinking. The ground is also better for driving in the cross-cut; south it is much the same. The water is down 3 fathoms, in the old mine, below the adit level.—Dumpling Lode: There are four stopes, worth about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm. for copper ore. The bob-pit, at Square's shaft, will be completed this week; the bob is made, and ready to go in. The balance-bob at the engine-shaft will go in to-morrow. The angle-bob is completed, so we hope by the end of next week the rods will working, and commence sinking Square's shaft with all possible speed on the course of the lode.

WHEEL W. ARTHUR.—H. Skewis, April 28: The lode is nothing particularly new to report at the 105 west. The 92 west, looking exceedingly kindly, the lode is improving in size, and worth 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 81 is not quite so large, worth 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm. The stopes in the back of this level is for the time being suspended, and the men placed in the rise in back of the 60 east. The lode in the 61 west is not quite so large as last reported. The new south lode, in the 50 west, is 18 in. wide, producing good stones of ore. The lode in the rise in back of the 50 east is 4 ft. wide, worth 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm.

WHEEL GREENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, April 23: We are making good with the 120 towards the north end, and we are only about 4 fathoms behind it. We are sinking the 110 west in 110 west, and we are only about 7 fathoms from the 100, immediately over, we think the north or main part is still before us. Judging from the leader part, which we have already laid open, is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, and yields good work for tin, worth from the samples we have assayed full 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm.; this so far as seen is a strong and masterly lode, and is about 5 fathoms behind the rich branch of tin going below the 100. The lode in the 100, east of shaft, is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, yielding good tinny work, worth from 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm. The lode in the rise above the 100 west is from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. wide, worth 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm. The lode in the stope above the 100, west of the new lode, is worth 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm. The lode in the rise above the 90 east is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, yielding good tinny work, worth from 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm. The lode in the 80, east of the foot of the shaft, is 10 ft. wide, and is 10 fms. from the 90, and is worth 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm. The lode in the 80, east of new shaft, is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, yielding good work for tin, worth from 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm.—a most promising looking lode, and laying open some good ground for stoping. The lode in the 80 west is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, yielding stamping work, worth from 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm. The lode in the rise (new shaft) above the 80 is from 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. wide, producing splendid work for tin, worth from 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm. The lode in the 66 is worth from 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fm. We are getting over very well with the new shaft below the surface, which is down from 7 to 8 fms. The engineers are now working on the engine.

WHEEL GRYLLE.—E. Rogers, J. Pope, April 28: Fisher's Lode: In cross-cutting north, in the 40, the ground is hard and troublesome for driving. In the 30 end, driving east of Grylle's whim-shaft, there is no alteration; the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. In the adit end, driving east of this shaft, the lode is worth 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lvs. per fathom, and is opening good tribute ground. The 30, from the surface, is holed to the ancients' workings, the back of which is set on tribute at 10s. in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. In the 15, west of King's shaft, the lode is 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, worth 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom.—Standard Lode: In the 25, east of the eastern shaft, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per fathom. In the 15, east of the foot of the shaft,

to reach it in a few feet further driving. In the 82 fm. level cross-cut, driving south of this shaft, we have intersected a lode or branch, and have commenced to open west on its course; it being still within the influence of the cross-course, we are unable to give you any estimate of its size or value.—Hogate's Shaft, Caunter Lode: The lode in the mine sinking below the 45, west of this shaft, is worth for tin 20l. per fm.—New Shaft, Pryor's Lode: In the 65, driving east of this shaft, the lode is worth for tin 8l. per fm.; and in ditto, driving west, 12l. per fm. In the 54, driving east of this shaft, the lode is worth for tin 7l. per fm.; and in this level, driving west, 10l. per fm. In the 44, driving east of this shaft, the lode is worth for tin 9l. per fm.; and in this level west 13l. per fm. In the 34, driving east of this shaft, the lode is worth 10l. per fm.; and in the mine sinking below the ditto 7l. per fm. This level west of the shaft is worth for tin 18l. per fm. In the 24, driving east of this shaft, is worth for tin 13l. per fathom. All other places without change since last report.

WHEAL MARGERY.—H. James, W. Rogers, April 28: The tribute setting came off on Tuesday, and was quite equal to the one previous, and bids fair for similar results. We sampled this week, computed, 380 tons of copper ores. This is the largest since the mine has been working.

WHEAL NORRIS.—J. Andrews, April 28: There is no change in the 52 end, driving east of Cromorne engine-shaft, since last report. Carter's shaft is sunk 10 fms. 3 ft. below the 35; we purpose to square the shaft down to that depth, then commence to cut pit in the 45. The lode in the 35 end, driving east of Carter's shaft, is much improved, worth now 8l. per fathom. The ground in the 35 cross-cut north continues favourable for driving. The 35 cross-cut, driving south of Carter's shaft, is without change. The tributors are getting on very well with breaking stuff for the stamps. We commenced pumping water to surface on Tuesday evening, since then stamping and driving have been continued without interruption.

WHEAL FAR.—Captain Beard, April 27: Jenkins's lode, in the 10, east of Water's whin-shaft, has improved since last report, worth 10l. per fm. All other points are without change.

WHEAL POLLARD.—W. C. Cook, April 27: The lode in the engine-shaft has still a very promising appearance; it is now from 2½ to 3 ft. wide, consisting of peach of a beautiful description. I find that the peach is becoming impregnated with mundle, which was not the case when I sent you my report for the meeting; I regard this as another very encouraging feature in the character of the lode. In the north side of the shaft there are indications of blue granite that will close upon the lode in about 2 or 3 fms. deeper; if this takes place I have no doubt we shall soon meet with copper ore; the lode never before looked so promising.

WHEAL SPARROW.—W. Tregay, E. Chagwin, April 25: The shaftmen are making good progress in casing up the shaft. The masons are getting on well with building the engine-house, and all the other work is proceeding satisfactorily.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—W. H. Reynolds, April 27: The lode at the 60 west has gone off on the north side of the level, and at present we have only a branch of it in the end; at the point to which the lode is stripped down we broke some good stones of a copper ore. We have driven a cross-cut south at this level 3 fms., from which there is a large stream of water flowing, and spots of copper in a branch of spar crossing the end. We have not yet cut the cross-course in the 40 west, but we must be very near it.

WHEAL UNY.—S. Code, M. Rogers, April 28: We have cleared up the engine-shaft, and shall commence sinking next week. The ends are driving now without hindrance from water, and we hope to make good progress. No change in the value of the lode in the end since last week.—Copper Lode: The lode in the new engine-shaft will produce 1 ton of copper ore per fm. The 68, west of shaft, is worth 5l. per fm. The 68, west of No. 3 shaft, is worth 7l. per fm.

WORTHAS DOWNS.—Richard Harry, April 27: The various points in operation on the engine lode continue without much alteration since last report. The new shaft is down about 5 fms., in good character ground; lode 18 in. wide, very promising, and producing some good work for tin, with strong indications of becoming more valuable as we go down. We consider this discovery more satisfactory than anything before seen in the eastern part of the mine, and being very near the junction of a large cross lode, from which it is evident the ancients raised a great deal of tin, I see no reason why we may not expect to realise good results at an early period. At the surface we are busily engaged excavating ground for balance-bob, and doing other necessary work preparatory to the erection of a line of flat-roads from the engine to the above-named shaft.

YARNER.—W. Barkell, April 27: We are making fair progress in sinking the shaft below the 30, on the north lode; it is now down 7 fms.; the lode is not so large, and is still unproductive, but well defined, and carrying a good south wall. The 80 west is tight and wet for driving; the lode is not well defined, but is yielding about 2 tons per fm. The top in the back of the 40, west of shaft, is looking well, worth 3 tons per fm.; and the one in the back of the 30, east of shaft, is producing fully 2½ tons per fm.; we have now about 40 tons of ore broken, from 20 to 30 tons of which is dressed.

YUDANAMUTANA MINING COMPANY.—A special meeting of the directors was held at the beginning of the week, for the purpose of considering the proposition of Mr. Henry Martin to purchase the Blinman Mine for 100,000l., to which we alluded in our last publication. The board, we hear, was unanimous in declining the offer made, and in regarding the terms as not at all commensurate with the quantity of ore raised and in sight—one, in fact, which they would not be justified in laying before the shareholders for consideration. An amended tender has, consequently, been submitted by the same gentleman; he increases it by 35,000l., and now offers 135,000l., which is equivalent to the entire capital of the undertaking; so that if the directors recommend, and the shareholders accept, the proposition the company will be in a position to return, in cash, the whole amount represented by the shares, and yet retain all the other sections of this remarkable mineral property, with the plant and stock thereon, which would be a clear bonus to the company, either for sale to other associations or individuals, or to be continued to be worked for the benefit of the present proprietors, without the risk of a shilling on their part. When we alluded in last week's Journal to the offer of 100,000l., we stated that if accepted it would leave only 35,000l. on which dividends would be divisible, and very moderate produce indeed would be sufficient to furnish remunerative profits; but as this sum of 35,000l. is now included in the proposition, and so would wipe off the whole capital, it does become a question of great import. We believe there is no instance in which a sum equal to the capital of a company has been offered for a section of the property; and considering, moreover, that the Yudanamutana Mine has not been two years in operation, it is, indeed, most remarkable, testifying very accurately as to the extraordinary value of the possessions of this project. In the face of such a proposal as this, and from a gentleman, moreover, who is well acquainted with the property, how truly futile are shown to be all the recent attempts to invalidate the Yudanamutana Mine in the estimation of the shareholders and the public, and how transparent it makes the motives of the several anonymous writers, and others, who professed to be actuated solely by philanthropy, and a desire to set forth nothing but the truth.

EAST WHEAL LOVELL.—Mr. Henry Rogers, the purser, under date April 27, writes—Capt. Charles Thomas having yesterday inspected this mine, I have great pleasure in sending you copy of his report. In reply, also, to numerous enquiries, I may add that we shall be in a position at our next meeting to give an increased dividend.

Elfenore, Camborne, April 26.—I am pleased to find that my expectations, as expressed in my report of Jan. 22, have been more than realised. The shaft on the north lode is sunk 9½ fms. below the 36, where the lode down to the deepest point retains all its former strength and width, with increased productiveness. I now estimate the value of the lode at the shaft at 60l. per fm., or for 12 ft. in length, at 120l. per fm. in depth. The eastern end of the shaft is of the same value; the western end good tin ground, both of which are reserves for being worked when the next level (the 36) is opened, which will be commenced driving in about two months. This shaft is opened from surface to the 20; there are some 8 or 9 fms. more to open to form the shaft complete for draining and drawing the ores direct to the 36. The lode being stopped near the shaft, in back and bottom of the 20, is worth on an average 100l. per fm.; this is just on the junction of a part still further north with the north lode. At this junction the lode will, probably, be found of more than ordinary value in depth.—At the South Lode a mine is sunk 9 ft. below the 20, where the lode is 4½ ft. wide, worth for 9 ft. in length 75l. per fm., or 50l. per fm. of lode. I would beg to suggest the propriety of driving the 24, as well as the 36 eastward, as soon as the pumpwork can be removed. I have good hopes for the eastern ground, as expressed in my report of Jan. 22. The 36 fm. level, when reached, should also be driven to the south lode, to communicate with the mine sinking below the 20. On the whole, the mine presents much greater indications of durability, of good productiveness, and profits than at the time of my last visit.

LEAD MINING IN NORTH DEVON.—An important discovery has been made at the Coombe Valley Consols Lead and Silver Mine. It has just been ascertained that the 20 fm. level, which was driven when the mine was originally opened, forty years ago, is not on the lode at all, but on some parallel branches. The real lode has just been intersected in the 20, or bottom level, where it produces several cwt. of silver-lead ore per fathom—a beautiful-looking lode, from which great things are expected at the present depth, but more especially at deeper levels. The Coombe Valley Consols are situated at the base of a range of hills a few miles to the south of the celebrated Coombe Martin Mine, whose vast returns of silver-lead ore during many centuries is matter of historical record. The mine has hitherto been wrought as a private adventure, and the present proprietors have expended some thousands on the undertaking in clearing up the old mine, driving levels, the erection of machinery, which comprises a small steam-engine, a water-wheel, and the necessary pitwork and plant. In such quantities, however, does the water issue from the mine, that the present engine is to the extent of its power; and in order to the further prosecution of the works in depth, it is absolutely necessary that a steam-engine of much larger dimensions be placed thereon, which promises soon to rival the ancient Coombe Martin Mine in productiveness. The present proprietors contemplate enlarging the resources of the company by the introduction of fresh capital into the concern, of which the public will receive due notice in the Mining Journal. The engine at present on the works will be disposed of to make way for a colossal steam-engine that shall be fully equal to the requirements of a deep mine. British capital, which is being so lavishly squandered in worthless foreign schemes, may in this district be now expended with every moral probability of a successful issue.

THE TIN STANDARD.—The tin standard was again reduced on Friday last 2s. per cwt. all round, making the standards as follow:—Common, 100s.; superior common, 101s.; fine, 102s.; superior fine, 103s. No further official reduction in metal has been announced, but it may be had much under fixed rates, the market continuing exceedingly dull.—West Britain.

Two extensive concerns have just been transferred from the hands of private firms to those of joint-stock companies, by Messrs. Chadwick, Adamson, McKenna, and Co., financial agents, of London and Manchester—namely, the extensive iron and armour-plate works of Messrs. Beale and Co., known as the Park-gate Works; at Masborough, Yorkshire, with a subscribed capital of 300,000l.; and the Patent Nut and Bolt Works of Watkins and Keen, of Birmingham, with a subscribed capital of 200,000l.

SOAPSTONE STOVES are all the rage in Quebec. They are said to be superior to iron.—Canadian Paper.

With next week's Journal we shall give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which will enable us to publish various letters, papers, and miscellaneous articles, the insertion of which has been unavoidably postponed. The Quarterly Returns of Copper, Lead, and Tin will also then appear.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, APRIL 29, 1864.

COPPER.			BRASS.		
Best selected	£ s. d.		Per lb.		
Best selected	101 0 0	—	94d.—101d.		
Tough cake	98 0 0	—	84d.—94d.		
Tin	98 0 0	—	94d.—94d.		
Burra Burra	100 0 0	—			
Copper wire	101 0 0	—			
ditto tubes	0 1 1	—			
Sheeting & bolts	105 0 0	—			
Bottoms	110 0 0	—			
Old (Exchange)	91 0 0	—			
IRON.			FOREIGN STEEL.		
Per Ton.			Per Ton.		
Best Welsh, in London	8 10 0	0 0	Swedish, in kegs (rolled)	15 10 0	—
Ditto, to arrive	8 10 0	—	(hammered)	16 0 0	0 0
Mal rods	9 10 0	0 0	Ditto in fagots	17 0 0	0 0
Stafford, in London	10 0 0	0 0	English, Spring	18 0 0	0 0
Bars ditto	10 0 0	0 0	Bessemer's, Engineers Tool	44 0 0	—
Hoops ditto	11 0 0	0 0	Spindle	30 0 0	—
Sheets, single	12 0 0	0 0	QUICKSILVER	7 0 0	p. bottle
Pig No. 1, in Wales	4 10 0	—	SPLINTER.		
Refined metal, ditto	4 0 0	0 0	Per Ton.		
Bars, common, ditto	7 15 0	0 0	Foreign	21 0 0	—
Do. merch. Tyne or Tees	8 10 0	0 0	To arrive	21 5 0	21 7 6
Ditto, railway, in Wales	7 15 0	0 0	SING.		
Ditto, Swed. in London	13 0 0	—	Per Ton.		
To arrive	13 0 0	—	In sheets	26 10 0	27 0 0
Pig No. 1, in Clydes	2 19 0	3 3 6	TIN.		
Ditto, f.o.b. Tyne or Tees	2 16 0	2 18 6	Per lb.		
Ditto, forge, f.o.b. ditto	2 15 0	—	English, blocks	112 0 0	—
Railway chairs	5 10 0	5 15 0	Ditto, Bars (in barrels)	113 0 0	—
" spikes	11 0 0	0 12 0 0	Ditto, Refined	117 0 0	—
LEAD.			Banca	113 0 0	—
Per Ton.			Straits	108 0 0	109 0 0
English Pig, ordy, soft	21 15 0	22 0 0	TIN-PLATES.		
Ditto (WB)	23 0 0	—	Per lb.		
Ditto sheet	23 5 0	22 10 0	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx.	1 9 6	1 11 6
Ditto rod	22 0 0	—	IX Ditto 1st quality	1 15 6	1 17 6
Ditto white	26 0 0	27 0 0	IX Ditto 2d quality	1 7 6	1 9 0
Ditto patent shot	24 0 0	—	IX Ditto 3d quality	1 15 6	1 15 0
Spanish	21 0 0	21 5 0	IX Coke	1 4 6	1 6 0
			IX Ditto	1 10 6	1 12 0
			Canada plates	10 14 0	—
			In London; 20s. less at the works.		
			Yellow Metal Sheathing	p. lb. 9½d.—	
			Sheets	p. lb. 9½d.—	
			Indian Charcoal Pigs	7 0 0	7 10 0
			In London		

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—The position of the Metal Market during the past week has in no respect improved, and it still continues to exhibit the same appearance of lifelessness which has been manifested for so long a time. The continued tightness of the Money Market still acts unfavourably upon the trade; and the obstacles which appear to be thrown in the way of the Conference by the representatives of Prussia and Austria, to prevent an armistice being immediately decided upon, and the fear that a return to peace on the Continent may not be so near as was anticipated, is very prejudicial to the interests of commerce. We trust, however, that the dark cloud which has so long hung over the metal trade may pass away ere long, and that we may again have the satisfaction of recording a return to activity and prosperity. We, however, fear that the amount of money required for the various schemes now afloat is withdrawing capital from the more regular course of trade, and that in the event of the continuance of the same, a serious injury will be done to the commerce of the country.

COPPER.—No great improvement has taken place in the demand for this metal, which may still be bought at about 3l. under fixed rates, although at this reduction there is rather more enquiry. The standard of copper ores has slightly advanced, from 15s. to 20s.

IRON.—In Staffordshire the orders for manufactured continue rather small, and local buyers are able to place specifications about 10s. under list prices; most of the leading houses, however, are busy, and have orders on their books for some time to come. The spring demand for the Baltic and North Sea ports has been almost entirely suspended until the last week, when, in anticipation, apparently, that peace will be the result of the Conference, good orders have been sent. The American demand remains very good, but the merchants generally are ordering sparingly. In Welsh the usual activity is evinced, and makers, as a rule, are well supplied with orders. In the Leeds and Bradford iron district, in consequence of a dispute with their employers, from 4000 to 5000 men have left their work, and seven large ironworks have closed their furnaces; this has arisen from the men having given notice for an advance in wages, which has been refused, and in turn the employers have required the men to sign a declaration, which they will not do; and the consequence is they have left their work: how the matter will end cannot at present be ascertained, but it appears an arbitrary proceeding on the part of the masters to enforce the signing of this declaration on the men. Swedish iron is, if anything, rather firmer in price. In Scotch pig-iron a still further improvement has taken place during the week. At the commencement of the week transactions took place at 59s. 9d., cash, and 61s. 4½d., three months; and on the following day prices rose to 60s., cash, 60s. 7½d., one month, and 61s. 6d., three months; but before the close of the day the market assumed an easier appearance, and the next day the quotations were 59s. 10½d. to 60s., cash, and 60s. 4½d., one month, rather sellers. The last advices from Glasgow state that the market had been very quiet, with a moderate business in warrants, at 59s. 9d. to 59s. 10½d., prompt cash; closing, sellers, at 59s. 9d., cash.

LEAD is at present rather quiet, but prices are maintained at 21l. 15s. for common English pig, 22l. for LB, and 23l. for WB.

TIN continues in very limited demand, and prices remain nearly the same as last quoted. In Holland, Banca has still further declined in price, 1400 slabs being sold at 68 fls., and 1800 slabs at 67½ fls. English may be bought at 4l. to 5l. under fixed rates.

SPLINTER.—The market for this metal has become slightly firmer, and transactions on the spot have taken place at 21l., and for June or July delivery, at 21l. 5s.; business, however, continues very limited.

STEEL without any alteration.

TIN-PLATES are in moderate request, coke being a little firmer.

QUICKSILVER.—No change has taken place.

THE MINING SHARE MARKET has been dull and comparatively inactive this week, though the settlement of the fortnightly account to-day is rather heavy. The shares mostly dealt in have been Grenville, East Lovell, East Caradon, Wheal Seton, Prosper United, Great Wheal Vor, Nangiles, Clifford Amalgamated, Wheal Hope, Wheal Pollard, East Grenville, Grylls Wheal Florence, Hallenbeagle, Great Laxey, Carn Camborne, Bryn Gwio, and a few other mines. Great Wheal Vor, after being flat at 30 to 31, rose on Thursday, and leave off 35 to 36; a splendid lode has been cut under the slide, at Ivey's shaft, and the 147, east of Ivey's shaft, has also much improved. Bryn Gwio shares in more request, at 29 to 30. Camborne Vean, 2½ to 3. Carn Camborne shares have been in great demand, and advanced to 25s., 27s. 6d. There are rumours of a good discovery, but we have no official information. Wheal Reeth shares have advanced to 80, 90; a shareholder informed us last week that an improvement had taken place in the mine, but we have no official report, though one since sent to us states it to have been in the 190 east, where the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, worth from 80l. to 90l. per fm. Clifford Amalgamated, 30 to 31; Cook's Kitchen, 19 to 20; East Basset, 65 to 67; East Carn Brea, 63 to 7. Wheal Grenville shares have been flatter, and, after one or two fluctuations, leave off 10 to 10½. In our last, one or two clerical errors occurred; for instance, it was stated 500l. per month would yield a "profit of 3000l. a year, or 10s. per share on 10l." whereas it should be a "profit of 6000l. a year, which would yield a profit of 10 per cent. on 10l." Again, the lode in the 110 had been cut into worth "20l. per fm.," and not "10l." A shareholder in the locality has this week forwarded to us a report of Capt. Pope, of Wheal Basset, dated April 19, in which he says, after a full inspection, "I must say this is one of the best tin mines I have seen for some time. I have made a rough estimate of the tin discovered at from 18,000l. to 20,000l., which I consider, if any difference, rather below. I see just now shares have a little declined in price, but it is no falling off in the mine, and I have no doubt will advance shortly. For my own part, I would rather buy than sell." This from Capt. Pope, we should think, will tend to do away with the distrust of country shareholders, engendered by the advertisements of the "bears," and which have, no doubt, been the cause of the late fall. Penden Consols, 5½ to 5½; at the meeting the accounts, after crediting tin sold on the 23d and 25th inst., showed a profit of 86l. 17s. 10d. on the two months' working, and a balance in favour of the mine of 42l. 18s. At the last meeting the agent estimated that the profit would be 1000l. on the two months, and it will be remembered, at the same time, that the reports of Capt. Charles Thomas and

Capt. Pascoe, to which we referred in this Article, and in which they stated the mine could not make a profit of more than 200l. per month, were not only ridiculed and denied in some quarters, but were also very severely commented upon; but the results now shown are far worse than anything those gentlemen asserted, and it appears by the report that one part to which Capt. Pascoe particularly referred, the 118 south, has "not turned out equal to expectation," by reason of it having formed a spine, and made a poor piece of ground for 6 or 7 ft. in height. The lode is now, however, very much improved, and promises to turn out better for the next stope, being worth in back of the present stope 30l. per fm. In reference to the Great Penden lode, the report says—"The 82 north is driven 1 m. we are still driving between the two lodes; one lode appears to be influenced by the Great Penden lode, so that it is still turning in a more westerly direction, and may go on 2 or 3 fms. before forming a junction with each other."

East Wheal Grenville, 3½ to 3½; Great Laxey, 7½ to 8½; Great Wheal Fortune, 15 to 16; Nangiles, 33 to 34; North Trekerby, 2½ to 3½; Hallenbeagle, 3½ to 3½; Prosper United, 5½ to 6; Providence Mines, 42 to 43; Sithney Carnmeal, 6 to 6½; South Caradon, 450 to 460. Wheal Hope, 4½ to 4½; the lode now worth 20l. per fm. in the 65 fm. level, is on the south part of the lode, to which we referred some time past, and which has proved to be the main part of the lode, and will soon be seen in several other levels. Wheal Pollard shares have advanced to 10s.; the agent writes that the lode in the shaft has now increased to 2½ and 3 ft. wide, of a most promising appearance for ore. South Carn Brea, 1 to 1; at the meeting a call of 1s. 6d. per share was made. The accounts showed costs for January and February, 1812l.; returns for three months, 439l.; loss, 873l., but the loss in the two ensuing months is not expected to be so much, and the report is rather better. We understand at the meeting some reference was made to our remarks on April 9; and it may be as well for us to state that, in consequence of an enquiry of a correspondent, we had occasion to refer to the office of the company; and the statements we made were given to us by the secretary, and afterwards concurred in by members of the committee; and further, we shall have no hesitation in stating, if necessary, the object of the enquiry which gave rise to the statements made. St. Day United, 9½ to 10; Tincroft, 18½ to 19½; West Caradon, 18 to 19; West Seton, 190 to 200; Wheal Basset, 92½ to 95; Wheal Crebor, 43s. to 45s. Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 6½ to 6½; Wheal Margaret, 17 to 19; Wheal Mary Ann, 11½ to 12½; Wheal Seton, 197½ to 202½; Wheal Trellawny, 23 to 24. At Great Wheal Busy, the 140 west is worth 18l. per fm.; the mine below the 130, 50l. per fm.; the 130 east, 20l. per fm.; the stopes, 35l. per fm. Wheal Rose, 53 to 55; at the meeting the accounts showed a debit balance of 719l. 18s. 11d. The report states the 80 east is worth 60l. per fm.; the 80 west, 80l. per fm.; the 70 east, 15l. per fm.; the 70 west has gone through a lode 20 fms. long, varying from 25l. to 50l. per fm.; the end is worth 25l. per fm., and close to Great North Downs boundary. At River shaft, sinking below the 70, the lode is worth 120l. per fm.; this shaft is 20 fms. east of Great North Downs boundary; the 60 west is only 2 fms. from Great North Downs boundary, worth 30l. per fm.; other points in operation valued at 140l. per fm. The mine is, therefore, turning out one of the richest in the district, if not in the county; but its full resources will not be available until the shaft has been communicated to the 80 fm. level. Great North Downs, adjoining have advanced; a good lode has been cut in the 57, worth from 20l. to 25l. per fm. This discovery is 20 fms. west of Wheal Rose set, and appears to be the top of a good bunch of ore, and precisely of the same character as the ore now raising in Wheal Rose. Wheal Grylls, 25 to 27; the Georgia lode has again improved, now worth 5l. per fm., and showing good signs of further improvement. Grylls Wheal Florence, 3 to 3½. Great East Lovell, adjoining East Lovell, has been brought out, and quoted at 3 to 3½. Capt. Charles Thomas, of Dolcoath, has reported favourably upon it. East Wheal Vor, 5½ to 5½; the mine has much improved, the three points in operation are worth in the aggregate 95l. per fm.

Wheal Chiverton, 11½ to 12; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance in hand of 700l.; the engine-shaft is sunk 48 fms. from surface, being 36 fms. more to sink before reaching the bottom of the mine; the prospects for draining the old mine are more favourable, and the agents are sanguine as to having a profitable mine. Wentworth Consols, 16 to 17; the lode continues to produce good stones of lead of a most promising character. Mineral Bottom, 6½ to 7½; an engine has been purchased for this mine, and active operations commenced. West Chiverton, 75 to 80; at the meeting a dividend of 15s. per share was declared, adding upwards of 1000l. to the balance in hand, making it 4000l.; the report is of the most favourable description; the 80 west, on Williams's lode, is worth 70l. per fathom; the 80 west, on Valpy's lode, 100l. per fathom. East Lovell in good demand, and advanced to 19½ to 20½. East Rosewarne, 2½ to 3.

On the Stock Exchange transactions in Mining Shares have been upon a very limited scale during the week. The following quotations were officially recorded in British Mining Shares:—Great Wheal Vor, 33, 35½, 35; Grenville, 10½, 10½; South Caradon, 450; Devon Great Consols, 554; East Basset, 66½, 67½; North Downs, 2½. In Colonial Mining Shares the prices were—Cape, 12½, 12½, 12½, 12½, 13; Yudanamutana, 3, 3½, 3, 3½; Worthing, 3. In Foreign Mining Shares the prices were—Cobre, 33½, 34, 34½; Don Pedro, 1, 1; Fortuna, 4, 4½; St. John del Rey, 47, 47½, 48; Anglo Brazilian, 4, 4; United Mexican, 6½, 6½; Copiapo, 5½, 6; Montes Anreos Brazilian Gold, 2½.

IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.—For several days past the market for miscellaneous, steam, and mining securities has been greatly neglected, although enquiries, particularly respecting shares in mines, were numerous both on the part of buyers and sellers, the former offering to purchase at slight reductions on previous rates, and the latter to sell at last prices. There is, however, a fair prospect now of a gradual recovery, and intending purchasers will not do amiss by availing themselves of the low quotations of to-day. Mining Company of Ireland shares may be procured at 22l. 17s. 6d. (7l. paid), being a reduction of 22s. 6d. from the highest price attained within the last two months. Wicklow Coppers (2l. 10s. paid) might be had at 12l. 7s. 6d. per share. Carysfort (25s. paid) has just been done at 15s., and Connorsore could be secured at 18s. 6d. (20s. paid). General Mining Company for Ireland shares are now offered at 4l. 5s., and would be freely taken at 4l. per share. The projected Land Credit Company (limited), the prospectus of which is at this moment before the public, is looked upon here with considerable favour, in consequence of the high respectability of its directors, and the professed objects of the undertaking. We have no doubt that the one of developing the mineral resources of the country will ultimately prove nearly the most important to Ireland, and the most lucrative to the proposed company. The capital is fixed at 1,000,000l., in 20,000 shares of 50l. each; but there is no doubt that our mineral, agricultural, and commercial resources are so abundant and promising that five times the amount of the proposed capital could soon be employed with perfect safety, and with certainty of realising large profits.

The Humber Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company has been formed for purchasing and extending the well-known iron shipbuilding establishment of Messrs. Martin Samuelson and Company, of Hull. The capabilities of these works are unsurpassed by any in the kingdom; they occupy 11 acres of ground, with water frontage to the River Humber and River Hull, having a depth of water of 30 feet. There are at present 2000 workmen employed on the works, and the present orders in hand for ships, engines, and general engineering work, amount to above 300,000l., all at very remunerative prices. The capital is fixed at 1,000,000l., in shares of 50l. each, one-half of which has been already subscribed for. It is mentioned that the present iron shipbuilding power of the establishment is equal to the construction of 20,000 tons per annum, at which rate the works are now being carried on. Messrs. Samuelson have orders on hand for ships exceeding 20,000 tons; other large orders are offered, and it is proposed to take 11 acres of land adjoining the present yard, so as to extend the works to meet the large daily increasing profitable demand for ships, and to erect rolling-mills for the manufacture of the iron required for shipbuilding, as well as for all kinds of railway and engineering work. In addition to the engineering works, foundry, and shipbuilding-yards, there is a patent slip for repairing ships of the largest class, and the demand for the use of it has been such that it has never been unemployed since Messrs. Samuelson and Company constructed it.

The Great Wheal Metal Tin Mining Company, with a capital of 30,000l., in shares of 5l. each, has issued its prospectus, the object of the undertaking being to purchase and work a valuable mineral sett to the west of Great Wheal Vor, in the parish of Breage. Capt. Chappell, the managing agent of Sithney Carnmeal, reports that the rich Wheal Metal lode, the Carnmeal lodes, with three other cross lodes, and the Great Wheal Vor elvan course all form a junction in Great Wheal Metal. The

district is one of the most productive for tin ever worked. The sett has been very favourably reported upon by Captains Joseph Vivian, of Great Wheal Fortune; John Curtis, the mineral agent of Mr. J. Pope Rogers, M.P.; Mark Reed, R. Symons, S. Tredinnick, and W. Chappell, all of whom concur in the opinion that if the mine be judiciously and economically worked it will enrich the shareholders.

Great East Lovell mine is about to be worked by a Cost-book Company, which has for its object the development of a mineral property situated to the east of the now celebrated Wheal Lovell, and containing, among others, the same rich lodes. The property has been favourably reported upon by several accredited agents, among whom may be mentioned Capt. J. Burgan (of East Lovell), Richard Quential (of Trumpet Consols), and E. Rogers (of Wheal Grylls and other mines), and who, in a joint report, state that they have no hesitation in recommending Great East Lovell as a first-class speculation, for they believe the results will be similar to those in East Lovell. Captain Charles Thomas (of Dolcoath) concludes a favourable report as follows:—"I recommend the working of this sett as a great mining speculation of more than ordinary promise for a sett on which nothing has been done for a long time past." Great East Lovell is divided into 3000 shares, and it is proposed to offer a proportionate interest to the East Lovell shareholders at 3s. per share, which includes a call of 1s. per share recently made, the proceeds of which are to be applied for the working of the mine.

The Tynwydd Silver-Lead Mining Company has been formed with a capital of 15,000l., in shares of 2s. each, for the purchase and working of the Tynwydd, Moelgolomen, and Bwlch-glas mining setts, the principal lode in which is considered to be identical with that of the celebrated Dyffyl Mines. The purchase-money is fixed at 4750l., of which 1250l. is to be paid in cash, and the remainder in paid-up shares. The vendors are Mr. Thos. R. Comyn and partner, who, it is stated, have worked the mine on their own account for the last year and a half, with the view of testing the mine thoroughly before introducing it to the public, and they now consider it is in a state to yield immediate and continuous profits as soon as the necessary machinery is at work. The mine has been very favourably reported upon by Messrs. J. H. Hitchens, the consulting engineer to the Devon Great Consols; E. H. Blake, and T. Currie Gregory, as well as by competent local authorities.

The progress during the past week of other undertakings recently introduced, the publication of whose prospectuses have been already announced, is thus reported—East Wheal Vor has been favourably affected by the remarks that have appeared with reference to East Wheal Metal, and from the plan which we publish in another column of this day's Journal it will be seen that whatever can be said in favour of East Wheal Metal must advance the interests of East Wheal Vor, since no lode contained in Great Wheal Vor can reach the East Wheal Metal sett without first passing through East Wheal Vor; both properties are regarded as possessing first-rate prospects. The East Wheal Vor shares are quoted 5s. 6d., and are readily saleable. Bonelli's Telegraph has not maintained its position; the share list has remained so long open that fears are entertained that, even if the shares are placed at all, the preliminary expenses will be unreasonably high. The quotation for the shares is merely nominal. East India Financial, 2 to 2½ prem.; National Financial 1½ to 2 prem.; Imperial Bank of China, 2 to 2½ prem.; International Contract Corporation, 1½ to 2 prem.; Continental Gas Corporation, 1½ to 1¾ prem.; Hammer Ironworks, 3 to 3½ prem.; Great South Chiverton, 2 to 2½; Gelivara, 2 to 2½; Millwall Ironworks, 2½ to 3 prem.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 3472 tons of ore were sold, realising 17,135l. 12s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, 123l. 16s.; average produce, 6½; average price per ton, 4l. 19s.; quantity of fine copper, 215 tons 11 cwt. The following are the particulars:—

Date.	Tons.	Standard.	Produce.	Price per ton.	Ore copper.
Mar. 31.	3412	124 0	6 5	5 11 0	233 0 0
April 7.	1872	128 10 0	6 5	5 11 0	84 11 0
21.	4057	128 9 0	6 5	4 19 0	81 6 0
28.	3472	123 16 0	6 5	4 19 0	79 10 0

Compared with the last sale the decline has been in the standard 12l. 16s., and in the price per ton of ore about 2s. 3d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the decline has been in the standard 2l. 2s., and in the price per ton of ore 2s.

The following dividends have been declared during April:—

East Caradon	Per share.	Amount.
East Caradon	£1 2 6	£6912 0 0
Mwynydy Iron	0 2 0	4000 0 0
Dolcoath	0 2 0	2864 0 0
Foxdale	1 0 0	2800 0 0
West Chiverton	0 15 0	2250 0 0
West Wheal Seton	4 0 0	1600 0 0
Wheal Seton	4 0 0	1584 0 0
Clifford Amalgamated	0 10 0	1450 0 0
East Pool	7 10 0	980 0 0
Wheal Bassett	1 10 0	768 0 0
New Birch Tor and Vitrifer Consols	0 2 6	750 0 0
Bronfloyd	0 2 6	625 0 0
East Darren	0 2 0	600 0 0
Bedford United	0 2 6	500 0 0
Marke Valley	0 1 0	450 0 0
Wheal Kitty (Lelant)	0 7 6	384 0 0
Total		£28,497 0 0

At East Pool Mine meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a credit balance of 1048l. 13s. A dividend of 800l. (7l. 10s. per share) was declared, and 88l. 13s. carried on. Capt. Garry, Tamblin, and Maynard reported on the mine. "Having put up a new calciner since the last account, we find that the old fines and stock have not draught enough for the smoke, in addition to that of the old calciner and ovens, so that we are now under the necessity of making new fines and erecting a new stack; this difficulty has seriously interfered with our tin returns for the past two months, and will do so for the coming two months, so that we do not anticipate being able to return our regular quantity of tin until the account after next. We have a large quantity of tin-stuff stamped out ready for calcining."

At the Dyffyl Mine quarterly meeting (Mr. J. Young in the chair) the accounts showed an outlay of 1087l. 1s. 6d. upon the old mine, and 1957l. 7s. 11d. in opening the Cyfarthfa level; the ore sold during the quarter amounted to 11447l. 0s. 6d. The report stated that the amount of ore raised would have been much larger but for the interruptions occasioned by the weather from frost, &c. A deputation was appointed to visit the mine, and consult with the manager as to the best mode of acquiring power to work the mine efficiently, and are preparing plans, to have regard to the future extension of the works rather than the immediate requirements.

At the Pendeen Consols Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. J. Bawden in the chair), the accounts for the two months, ending with the costs for March, showed a profit of 86l. 17s. 10d. The general balance-sheet showed a credit balance of 422l. 18s. The report of the agents (which appears in another column) having been read, the Chairman said that the returns calculated upon had not been made, but the agents had explained the reasons. He (the Chairman) certainly did not like estimates not being read, although he knew it was a common occurrence. It was satisfactory to find that they had been able to turn the scale, and instead of incurring a loss they had realised a profit. They had all but reached a very anxious and important point—the Great Pendeen lode, which would be cut in about 2 fathoms further driving. They were now driving about 1 fathom a week. Mr. Milford enquired the amount the 15 tons of tin in slimes would have realised? The secretary replied, at least 900l. Mr. Milford wished to know the reason that amount had not been estimated? The secretary said that if that amount had been estimated, there must have been put against it one month's cost, but even then it would have about 400l. in favour of the company. Mr. Milford said that, although a part of the money paid had been expended in raising that tin, yet the course adopted by the committee of not taking credit for tin not realised was, doubtless, a prudent one. Mr. Birdsey had no doubt that the cutting of the Pendeen lode would prove that Pendeen was as good a copper as it was a tin mine. The Chairman said that the committee had every confidence that the agents were striving to do their best, although their last estimates were not realised. The report was ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the accounts were passed and allowed. The committee of management were re-elected. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

At the Wheal Margery meeting, on April 20, the accounts for the four months ending February, showed a debit balance of 58l. 6s. 4d., which it was agreed to carry forward to the next account. The prospects of the mine were considered to have greatly improved. Since the meeting a letter has been received from the pursuer, stating that the sampling will be 380 tons, instead of 340 tons, as promised in the report, and that the setting for the next sampling will be for a similar quantity—the largest that ever took place in the mine. The bottom of the mine is opening out very satisfactorily; the 122 west is worth 16l. per fathom; driving at 5l. per fm., and can be stopped at 4s. 11d. From present appearances they anticipate being in a position to commence dividends at the next meeting.

At the Lady Bertha Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Upton in the chair), the accounts showed a debit balance of 591l. 7s. 2d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Messrs. Upton, Steele, and Weatherhead were elected the committee of management.

At Chiverton Mine meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. E. Burgess in the chair), the accounts showed a credit balance of 700l. The Chairman mentioned that there had been great difficulties in draining the water from the old mine, but he was happy to say those difficulties were almost entirely overcome, and that now their way was clear for making much better progress. The water had been drained from the old mine to the 40, and if the shaft were silted over in the 40, which the agents were of opinion it was, and which would be proved in about a week, there was no doubt but that in a short time, the water would be drained to the bottom of the mine. They had sunk the main shaft to a depth of 48 fathoms, and which it was proposed to sink to the deepest part of the mine, and commence levels both east and west. The opinion which he had so frequently expressed as to the future of the mine was as sanguine as ever—it was merely a question of a little time. Capt. Juleff stated that it was proposed to cross-cut in the 40, or deeper levels, to see the lodes so profitably worked on in West Chiverton; and, besides, there were other lodes both north and south which

were standing whole to surface. The sett was extensive, and he had no doubt that Chiverton would prove a profitable and lasting mine. The report was ordered to be entered on the minutes, and the accounts were passed and allowed.

At the Hingston Down Consols Mine meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed an estimated credit balance, before the meeting in June, of 1611l. 19s. 3d. The costs for March and April, including pitwork, &c., for Bailey's engine-shaft, will, probably, be about 1800l.; the next sampling will be about 440 tons of fair quality ore.

At New Wheal Seton meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for January and February showed a debit balance of 3221l. 14s. 5d. The tender of Messrs. Williams's Ferran Foundry Company, to supply a new whim-engine complete for 730l., delivered on the mine, was accepted. Captain Malachi Bath reported upon the various points of operation. In the north part of the sett they are costening, to prove whether they have any more lodes in that direction, but have not yet discovered anything important.

At Wheal Rose meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for January and February showed a debit balance of 719l. 18s. 11d. Captains Tremayne and Waters reported favourably upon the operations in the mine, but consider that its full resources will not be available until the shaft has been communicated to the 80 fm. level. They have sold copper ore, realising 1846l. 12s. 11d., which will come to credit of next account.

At the Maudlin Mines meeting, on April 23, the accounts showed a debit balance of 580l. 4s. 4d. A call of 2s. per share was made. Prior to the meeting a deputation of shareholders from London and Liverpool visited the mines, and returned highly pleased with the improved prospects presented.

At the Crown Preserved Coal Company general meeting the fourth dividend of 6 per cent. was declared; and the directors' recommendation was confirmed, that a further issue of shares be made to ensure sufficient working capital for all purposes. The present rate of manufacture does not exceed 500 tons per week, but that is expected to be increased to 1800 tons, from the works having been largely increased during the past year. The coal being now well-known and appreciated, with an unlimited demand, the directors confidently contemplate larger dividends.

At the South Wales Colliery Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Crawshaw, M.P., in the chair), it was resolved, the Chairman having previously retired, to sanction a lease to the company of coal seams and minerals in the Cwmillery and Blaenau Valleys from Messrs. J. and C. Bailey, and to alter the Articles of Association, so as to enable Mr. Crawshaw Bailey to grant the lease to the company, and still retain his seat at the board. Details in another column.

At the Central American Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Dr. Quinn in the chair), the accounts for the twelve months ending December showed a profit of 9537l. 16s. 6d. Details will be found in another column.

At the Quebrada Land, Railway, and Mining Company meeting, to be held on Monday, it will be proposed to substitute special articles for those contained in Table A, in the Companies Act, 1862. The principal alterations appear to be the exclusion of holders of less than 5 shares from voting, giving one vote for each 5 shares up to 100, and one vote for each 50 shares beyond. The qualification for a director is fixed at 50 shares, and the retiring directors must be re-elected unless seven days notice shall have been given of any other candidate brought forward. Two new regulations will be proposed, the first being "The directors shall be entitled to appropriate out of the funds of the company, as a remuneration, a sum not exceeding 900l., together with 10l. for every 100l. of the profits which may be, during the year, divided as a dividend and bonus over and above 10 per cent. on the capital of the company; and such remuneration shall be divided between the directors as they shall determine;" and the second, which seems to be unnecessary, unless the directors are to incur liabilities not authorised by the "Companies Act, 1862," (which indemnifies them in respect of all legal acts) "No director by being a party to or executing any contract or other instrument on behalf of the company, or otherwise lawfully exercising any of the powers vested in the directors, shall be subject to be sued or prosecuted, either individually or collectively, by any person whatsoever; and the directors, their heirs, executors, and administrators, shall be indemnified out of the capital of the company for all payments made or liability incurred by any acts done by them, or losses, costs, or damages incurred by them in the execution of the powers granted to them."

The Rossa Grande Gold Mining Company letters of allotment have been issued, the whole of the first 50,000 shares being taken. The directors are now organising the staff, and taking steps to complete the purchase of the property.

COAL MARKET.—On Monday the fresh arrivals numbered 47 ships. In house coals the buyers were indisposed to operate without a reduction in prices, which was conceded to the extent of 1s. per ton, and a moderate amount of business done. Hartley's received 3d. Manufacturers' without alteration. Best house coal, 18s. 6d. to 19s. 6d. per ton; seconds, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; Hartley's, 15s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; and manufacturers', 13s. 6d. to 16s. per ton.—On Wednesday, 62 more ships arriving increased dulness was apparent in house coals; a further decline of 6d. took place, other descriptions remaining the same.—On Friday, 95 arrivals. The market for house coals continued a dull business, and first-class sorts were further reduced 6d. per ton. In Hartley's and manufacturers' no variation. Hetton Wallsend, 18s. 6d. per ton; South Hetton Wallsend, 18s. 6d.; Brad-dyll's Wallsend, 17s. 6d.; Eden Main, 17s.; Harton Wallsend, 16s. 6d.; and Framwellgate Wallsend, 16s. 3d. per ton: 33 cargoes unsold—40 ships at sea.

COAL IN FRANCE.—The committee of French coal mine owners have just published some interesting statistics, from which it appears that in the year 1853 the French coal mines produced 5,000,000 tons, of the value of 59,654,903fr. In the year 1863 the produce rose to 10,000,000 tons, of the value of 117,500,000 fr., which is only a little more than one-eighth of the produce of the English coal mines. It is said, nevertheless, that the stock of coals in France is exhausted in consequence of the severe winter, and that it will be necessary to look to foreign countries for a fresh supply.

COAL-CUTTING BY MACHINERY.—RIDLEY AND JONES'S PATENT.—It will be remembered that a few weeks since we published in the *Mining Journal* the particulars of a Bill in Chancery, filed by the West Ardsley Company against the patentees, to get possession of the patent under an alleged agreement therein referred to. The West Ardsley Company first applied for an injunction to restrain the patentees from using the patent, but the Master of the Rolls refused the application. On the 13th inst. the case came regularly on for hearing before His Honour the Master of the Rolls. Mr. Baggallay, Mr. Grove, and Mr. Foakes appearing for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Southgate and Mr. Bagshawe for the defendants, the patentees. After a great deal of argument by the counsel for the plaintiffs, and a very little by the counsel for the defendants, His Honour dismissed the plaintiff's bill, with costs. His Honour's judgment leaves the patentees the undisputed owners of their own property.

[We shall give the judgment in next week's Journal.]

THE IRON TRADE, AND TRADE UNIONS.—The vast amount of inconvenience to which employers have recently been put, and the great hardships to which workmen desirous of possessing the liberty to act as they think proper have suffered through the machinations of trade union agitators, who find it more easy to live on the credulity of the working man than to labour themselves, have induced the ironmasters to take a step which it is sincerely to be hoped will be followed by the employers of every class of labour in connection with which trade unions exist, and will have the effect of discouraging the delegates. A meeting of the most influential members of the Iron Trade, from all parts of the kingdom, was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, on Thursday, when it was resolved "That this meeting, without any desire to interfere with the right of the workmen to combine for any fair and legitimate object, is resolved to resist, by every means in its power, all attempts on the part of any combination of workmen to dictate to their employers the mode in which their work shall be conducted, and what workmen shall be employed; and, with a view to maintain this principle, a committee will be formed representing every iron-making district in the kingdom."

THE LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER DISTRICTS.—The following is the return from the 37 mines at present at work in the Lake Superior district, during the year 1863. In the Portage Lake district there were 10 mines working; in the Keweenaw district, 11; and in the Ontonagon district, 16. The yield of the several districts was as follows:—

Portage Lake district	1862—Tons.	1863—Tons.	1864—Tons.
Portage Lake district	3942	1226	4104
Keweenaw district	2390	1637	2493
Ontonagon district	2728	778	2048

Total..... 9061 1641 8548 1066=513 575 decrease. The mines that have increased their products over those of last year are the Quincy Hancock, Central, Copper Falls, Phoenix, Garden City, North Cliff, Evergreen Bluff, Knowlton, Ridge, Superior, Bohemian, and Mass. The Cliff, although not shipping as much copper, has, undoubtedly, made more money than in 1862. The other causes of decrease are well known. Two mines, the North American and Eagle River, produced over 31 tons last year, against nothing this year. But one new mine has been added this year, the Bay State. Another year there will be at least half a dozen new mines added to the list. The quantity of rough copper produced by the mines of Lake Superior since the first attempt to develop its riches by regular mining was—From 1845 to 1854, 7642 tons; from 1855 to 1857, 11,312 tons; in 1858, 3500; 1859, 4200 tons; 1860, 6000 tons; 1861, 7400 tons; 1862, 9062 tons; 1863, 8548 tons=57,664 tons. The capital stock of the Lake Superior mining companies is uniformly divided into 20,000 shares each, conformably to a judicious law of Michigan, the aggregate number of shares created by the 36 copper-producing companies of Lake Superior is exactly 720,000, being 80,000 shares less than the capital shares issued by four companies on the plan and scale of the Keystone Zinc Company and McClintock Oil Company, with 200,000 capital shares each: 720,000 Michigan copper shares, at the par of 25s. each, amount to \$18,000,000; one year's interest on \$18,000,000, at 14 per cent., \$2,520,000. Product of 1863—copper, 8548 tons; price of copper per lb., say, 30 cents. (It is now 41 cents), or \$600 per ton of rough, a low estimate, at which price 8548 tons amount to \$512,880; of which credit to profit 50 per cent., \$256,440, which sum is \$44,400 in excess of 14 per cent. on 720,000 shares at 25s. each.

OTEA COPPER MINE.—This is considered one of the most *bona fide* undertakings ever brought before the public. Looking at all the circumstances connected with it, we may safely say that it will bear comparison with most of them, and we believe it to be better than many which have met with more favour among share speculators. The object of the directors will be to carry on the operations with spirit and

economy, and we understand that powerful and efficient machinery is being constructed, the want of which has been the chief cause of limited results hitherto.

THE ANGLO-BRAZILIAN GOLD COMPANY.—We are informed that the whole of the shares offered to the shareholders, at 1s. per share premium, have been taken up, and that the entire capital is now subscribed.

MINE ACCIDENTS.—At Tincroft Mine, Richard George, 19, was killed by a fall of earth. Verdict, "Accidental Death."—At Pohlberg Moor, James Vincent, 24, was killed in clearing an old shaft. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF SCIENCE.—The second number of this Journal fully maintains the character of the first, and contains six original articles, of great merit. The first is on the Mammals of Madagascar, by Dr. Selater, of the Zoological Society. Next is a very able paper, by Sir J. Herschel, on the Solar Spots, in which a new and ingenious theory, well worthy the attention of the scientific world, is propounded. Mr. Martin Samuelson contributes a very interesting paper on the Rise, Progress, and Prospects of Steam Navigation. The proceedings of the scientific societies of the metropolis form a very important feature in the book, and the *Chronicles of Science* are also useful as a record. The Quarterly Journal of Science has acquired great strength by the amalgamation with it of the Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal, the appearance of which will cease with the April number, the co-operation of Prof. Balfour, who has so ably edited the Edinburgh Journal, being thus secured.

POPULAR SCIENCE REVIEW.—The original papers in the April number of this periodical comprise—on Printing Telegraphs, by Mr. R. S. Callery; on Herrings and Herring Fishing, by the Editor; Microscopic Fungi, by Mr. M. C. Cooke; on Proper Clothing, by Dr. Lankester; Absorption and Radiation of Heat, by Prof. Debus; Botanical Exercises, by the Rev. G. Henslow; and Pre-Historic Dwellings, by Mr. G. E. Roberts. The Reviews and Scientific Summary are of the same completeness as usual. The character of the work is well maintained.

AMERICAN MINING GAZETTE.—The first number of a monthly magazine, devoted especially to the promotion of American mining interests, and the progressive development and practical elucidation of the correlative sciences—geology, mineralogy, metallurgy, topography, and chemistry,—has just been issued under the title of the "American Mining Gazette and Geological Magazine," by Mr. G. E. Currie, the well-known publisher of New York, and, judging from the character of the articles inserted, it will be one of the most important additions to mining literature that has been made for some time. The introductory chapter contains an interesting account of the Mineral Wealth of the United States, which is followed by an article upon the Dignity and Destiny of Labour. The Mining and Metallic Production of the United States is next considered; Franklinton is described; Mr. Jas. Gallatin contributes a "Plea for a Metallic Basis of Our National Currency;" there is then a chapter on "The Iron-Clad Navy of the United States." The account of the Progress and Development of the Productive Industry of the United States is an elaborate and instructive essay, and there is an admirable historical sketch of the "Petroleum and Oil Mines of Pennsylvania." The entire work is so replete with information and excellently arranged that it cannot fail to find considerable support, and to prove of vast utility in promoting the development of the mineral resources of the United States.

BALLANTYNE'S MISCELLANY.—The fourth volume of this interesting little miscellany, just issued, contains a good narrative of a three months' excursion in Norway, under the title of "Chasing the Sun." The attractive style of the previous volumes we have already alluded to, and we need say no more with regard to the present, then that it is by no means inferior to those that have preceded it.

MANUFACTURE OF GAS.—Mr. W. Lorberg, of Wyld's-rents, Bermondsey, has patented some improvements in the mode of carbonising tan, spent dyo woods, spent hops, sawdust, and similar materials, and have for their object to overcome the difficulties ordinarily experienced in the carbonisation of such substances, and to improve the quality of the gas obtained therefrom. The invention is an improvement upon Mr. Lorberg's former patent, already referred to in the *Mining Journal*.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending April 24 was 12,529l. 10s. 10d.

LEAD ORES.				
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Silver Mountain	21	14 5 0	0	Sims, Williams, & Co.
Cargill	54	18 7 6	0	Panther Co.
ditto	15	8 5 6	0	Trefry's Trustees.
Hendre Ucha	8	15 0 0	0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Bryngwyn	20	15 2 6	0	Brymbo Co.
East Pant Du	10	14 14 0	0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Llanwrst	15	14 10 0	0	ditto
Roman Gravel	15	14 12 6	0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Dyffrynwm	11½	14 6 0	0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Llanerchynaur	37	15 5 6	0	Walker, Parker, & Co.

BLACK TIN.				
Mines.	Tons c. q. lbs.	Price per ton.	Amount.	Purchasers.
Pedn-an-drea Utd.	9 14 3 21	—	£ 609 16 0	Trehellan.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled April 13, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, April 28.

Mines.	Tons.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Price.
Great Wheal Busy	109	£2 16 6	Clifford Amalgamated	45	£7 12 6
ditto	108	2 8 0	ditto	18	2 6 6
ditto	82	3 1 0	ditto	17	4 3 0
ditto	67	4 1 6	Tywarthale	66	2 2 0
ditto	50	1 11 6	ditto	65	2 2 0
ditto	40	3 3 6	ditto	64	2 5 0
ditto	15	5 8 6	ditto	60	2 2 6
South Caradon	86	5 14 0	ditto	56	2 9 0
ditto	76	9 5 6	ditto	44	7 4 6
ditto	75	5 19 6	ditto	40	7 9 6
ditto	72	6 7 6	Fowey Consols	91	6 3 6
ditto	69	16 6 6	ditto	83	6 1 6
ditto	57	19 8 0	ditto	81	6 18 6
ditto	42	6 2 6	ditto	65	4 4 0
Phoenix Mines	95	3 3 6	Craddock Moor	72	5 14 6
ditto	81	3 0 6	ditto	68	9 5 6
ditto	77	2 14 6	ditto	35	5 10 6
ditto	71	2 12 0	ditto	29	3 6 6
ditto	46	3 15 0	Great North Downs	69	4 16 6
ditto	45	10 3 6	ditto	61	4 14 0
ditto	28	6 8 6	Boscawen	69	3 5 0
West Damsel	82	4 11 6	ditto	31	9 16 6
ditto	82	4 6 0	East Wheal Ellen	32	4 13 6
ditto	79	4 4 6	Falmouth and Sperries	32	2 8 6
ditto	71	4 4 6	North Grambler	22	5 9 6
ditto	63	4 4 6	Buckingham's Ore	16	3 15 6
ditto	35	3 16 6	ditto	1	16 2 0
Clifford Amalgamated	76	2 0 6	Grambler & St. Aubyn	11	6 7 0
ditto	75	2 5 0	Carbis's Precipitate	2	45 8 6
ditto	65	6 8 6	Symons's Precipitate	1	24 7 6
ditto	87	3 3 0	Ninness's Precipitate	1	43 0 6
ditto	51	2 3 0			

TOTAL PRODUCE.											
Great Wh. Busy ..	471	£1377	7	6	Boscawen	100	£	528	16	6	
South Caradon ..	467	4428	9	0	East Wh. Ellen ..	52	243	2	0		
Phoenix Mines ..	443	1751	7	0	Falmouth & Sper...	32	74	8	0		
West Damsel ..	410	1760	1	0	North Grambler ..	22	120	9	0		
Clifford Amalgam.	404	1485	0	0	Buckingham's Ore.	17	76	10	0		
Tywarhalla ..	395	1302	7	0	Gram. & St. Aubyn	11	69	17	0		
Fowey Consols ..	320	1500	1	0	Carlin's Precipit.	2	90	17	0		
Cradock Moor ..	194	1239	19	0	Symons's Precipit.	1	24	7	6		
Great Nh. Downs.	130	619	12	6	Ninnes's Precipit.	1	43	0	6		
<hr/>											
Average Standard ..	£123	16	0		Average Produce	6	1				
Average Price per ton					£4	19	0				
Quantity of Ore ..	8472	tons			Quantity of Fine Copper,	215	tons	11 cwt.			
Amount of Money					£17,135	13	0				
<hr/>											
LAST SALE.—Average Standard ..					£126	9	0	—Average Produce			6
Standard of corresponding sale last month, £125					15	0	—Produce, 6			1	

THE HUMBER IRONWORKS AND SHIPBUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.
The Mercantile Credit Association (Limited) and the Credit Mobilier (Limited) are prepared to receive applications for the capital of the Humber Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company.
Capital, £1,000,000, in 20,000 shares of £50 each, of which 10,000 have been already subscribed. Deposit on application £1 per share, and £4 on allotment. No future call to exceed £5 per share, and at intervals of not less than three months. It is not contemplated to call up more than £12 10s. per share; any further capital that may be required will be raised by the issue of new shares, a preference being given to the holders of existing shares.

DIRECTORS.
E. W. WATKIN, Esq., Director of the Great Western Railway Company, and President of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada—CHAIRMAN.
D. J. BACCA, Esq. (Pans, Cremet, and Co.), Great Winchester-street.
E. H. DAVIDSON, Esq., Upper Harley-street.
Capt. HEATH, C.B., Austin Grange, Dorking. [Hull].
JOHN LUMSDEN, Esq., Mayor of Hull (Brownlow, Lumsden, and Co., shipowners, Capt. J. H. MARRYAT (Joseph MARRYAT and Sons), Laurence Pountney-lane).
W. L. MERRY, Esq., Director of the Mercantile and Exchange Bank (Limited).
J. MORRIS, Esq., Director of the Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited).
W. H. MOSS, Esq., Alderman, Hull.
CHRISTOPHER SIMPSON, Esq., Director of the Hull Dock Company, Hull.
W. H. SMITH, Esq. (Smith, Barry, and Co.), Leadenhall-street. [Hull-street].
JULIUS H. THOMPSON, Esq. (Julius H. Thompson and Co., shipowners), Leadenhall-street.
MANAGING DIRECTOR, HULL—Martin Samuelson, Esq., M.I.C.E.
CONSULTING ENGINEER—George Hinton Bovill, Esq., Duke-street, Westminster.
CONSULTING MARINE ENGINEER.

Charles Atherton, Esq., Whitehall, late Chief Engineer at Royal Dockyard, Woolwich.
BANKERS.
Bank of London.
Metropolitan and Provincial Bank (Limited).
Mercantile and Exchange Bank (Limited), London, Liverpool, and Glasgow.
Messrs. Samuel Smith, Brothers, and Co., Hull.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Edwards and Co., Westminster.
BROKERS.—Messrs. Robins and Barber, Threadneedle-street.
TEMPORARY OFFICES.
At the offices of THE MERCANTILE CREDIT ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), 21, THREEDNEEDLE-STREET; and THE CREDIT MOBILIER (LIMITED), 80, LOMBARD-STREET.
SECRETARY—Arthur Dossor, Esq.

The company has been formed for purchasing and extending the well-known iron shipbuilding establishment of Messrs. Martin Samuelson, and Company, of Hull. The capabilities of these works are unsurpassed by any in the kingdom; they occupy 11 acres of ground, with water frontage to the River Hull and the River Humber, having a depth of water of 30 ft.

The present iron shipbuilding power of the establishment is equal to the construction of 20,000 tons per annum, at which rate the works are now being carried on. Messrs. Samuelson and Co. have orders on hand for ships exceeding 20,000 tons; other large orders are offered; and it is proposed to take 11 acres of land adjoining the present yard, and which Messrs. Samuelson and Co. have secured, so as to extend the works to meet the large daily increasing profitable demand for ships, and to erect rolling mills for the manufacture of the iron required for shipbuilding, as well as for all kinds of railway and engineering work.

In addition to the engineering works, foundry, and shipbuilding yards, there is a patent slip for repairing ships of the largest class; this is a highly profitable part of the business. The demand for the use of this patent slip has been such that it has never been unemployed since Messrs. Samuelson and Co. constructed it at a considerable cost some years ago.

The situation of this establishment gives it special advantages over others of a like character. The price of shipbuilding labour is lower at Hull than in any of the iron shipbuilding ports of the kingdom; it is in the great iron district of Yorkshire; coal is cheap; railways run into the works, and connect them with all parts of England. Freight is very moderate from Hull, and the large timber trade of Hull offers advantages for the purchase of the timber (which is used in large quantities) on highly advantageous conditions.

Two thousand workmen are now employed at the works.
The present orders in hand for ships, engines, and general engineering work amount to above £300,000, all at very remunerative prices.

Reports made by some of the most eminent engineers who have examined the works, and who are specially acquainted with this branch of manufacture, show that after making large allowances (30 per cent.) off the capabilities of the works, the trade will, with the judicious management and employment of the capital, return a dividend of 20 per cent. and upwards to the shareholders, and if the works continue to be fully employed, a much larger amount.

The terms of purchase are highly advantageous; the plant and machinery, buildings, freehold and leasehold premises, together with all the stock of materials, are to be taken at the valuation of two engineers, one named by the company, and the other by the vendors, with an umpire in the usual way. The goodwill of the business, including the profits on work in hand, is to be paid for at one year's purchase of the net profits, but on an average of three years' working.

In the event of no allotment being made the deposits will be returned in full. Should a less number of shares be allotted than is applied for the deposit will be made available towards the payment on allotment, and the balance (if any) returned to the applicant. Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained at the temporary offices of the company, 21, Threardneedle-street, and 80, Lombard-street; and of the brokers and the solicitors.—April, 1864.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

(To be retained by the bankers.)

To the Directors of the Humber Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company (Limited).
GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your bankers the sum of £, being a deposit of £1 per share on shares in the above company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such shares, or any less number you may allot to me, and I agree to pay the deposit on allotment, and to sign the Articles of Association of the company when required; and I authorise you to insert my name on the register of members for the number of shares allotted to me.

Usual signature
Name in full
Residence
Date April, 1864
Profession

THE HUMBER IRONWORKS AND SHIPBUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this company will be CLOSED on TUESDAY NEXT, the 3d May, at Four o'clock, for LONDON, and WEDNESDAY, the 4th of May, at Twelve o'clock, for COUNTRY applications. By order of the Board, ARTHUR DOSSOR, Sec. pro tem. 21, Threardneedle-street, London, April 30, 1864.

THE TON MAWR ESTATE AND COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, which specially limits the liability of each shareholder to the amount of his shares.
Capital, £120,000, in 12,000 shares of £10 each.
Of which £60,000 only will be required until the company's operations are extended. Payment on allotment, £3 per share.
No call to exceed £1 per share, and after the first no further calls to be made at less intervals than three months.

DIRECTORS. [MAN.]
WILLIAM WALTER CARGILL, Esq., M.P. (Director of the Oriental Bank)—CHAIRMAN.
CHARLES HOSKIN EDEN, Esq., 25, Westbourne-terrace (late of Melbourne).
FRANCIS MORROGH WALSH, Esq., 11, Gloucester-square.
Lieut.-Col. WILLIAM ST. BARBE BROWNE, Rugby (Director of the Neath and Brecon Railway).
J. A. COX, Esq., Kensington Park-terrace, Notting-hill, London (Director of the same railway). (With power to add an additional director to their number.)

BANKERS.
Messrs. Roberts, Lubbock, and Co., Lombard-street, London.
The Glamorgan Bank, Neath.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Green and Allen, Angel-court, Bank, London.
BROKERS.—Messrs. Fox, Taylor, and Backhouse, 5, Tokenhouse-yard.
AUDITORS.
Richard Barrett, Esq., 13, Mark-lane.
Messrs. Cash and Edwards, Accountants, 13, Tokenhouse-yard.
SECRETARY—L. Young, Esq.
REGISTERED OFFICES,—10, ANGEL COURT, BANK, LONDON.

This company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing and developing 1600 acres of freehold mineral land, situated about six miles from Neath, in the centre of the great coal field of South Wales, and which have been secured on very advantageous terms.

Arrangements have also been made for the purchase of the Ton Mawr Colliery, which immediately adjoins the freehold estate on its western boundary, and into which the workings of the colliery extend. This colliery embraces the minerals under about 450 acres of land, and is held upon lease for 99 years from 24th June, 1861, at the very moderate rent or royalty of 4d. for each miner's ton of coal worked during the succeeding 10 years, and afterwards of 6d. per miner's ton.

In the purchase of the freehold estate will be included the several veins of coal, ironstone, and other minerals thereunder, the residence of one of the vendors, the farm houses, cottages, and other buildings thereon, all the growing timber, a branch railway nearly a mile long, which connects the three coal levels now open upon the estate with the main line of the South Wales Mineral Railway, and all the rails and plant belonging to such vendor, now in and about the branch railway and the three levels before referred to. The timber extends over about 350 acres, and is valued at £20 per acre, or £7000.

A rich vein of argillaceous ironstone crops out upon the surface of the estate. This ironstone has been proved, and can be worked at very little expense. It has been analysed by Dr. Nod, who reports that it contains 34.5 per cent. of iron, and that the quality of the stone for smelting purposes is excellent.

The minerals under a portion of this estate were let by one of the vendors, a short time back, upon a royalty of 6d. per ton upon all coal worked thereunder, and at a minimum sleeping rent of £700 per annum. The surface, with the houses and cottages, produces £500 per annum.

The Ton Mawr Colliery has been well and extensively opened under the leasehold property, whence it extends into the freehold, as before mentioned. It is worked by level merely, and thus drains itself, without requiring pumps, hoisting apparatus, or machinery of any description. It has been proved to the extent of two miles ahead, so as to demonstrate that it is free from faults. It is thoroughly ventilated, and perfectly free from fire-damp. The quality of the coal has been long established at the large works in the locality, as well as in the mining districts of Devon and Cornwall. The quantity worked is daily increasing, but is still inadequate to the demand.

The price to be paid for the before-mentioned freehold estate, together with the Ton Mawr Colliery, and all the plant, stock, and other property connected therewith, including the goodwill of the business as a current-going concern, is £65,000, of which sum £30,000 may remain for a period upon mortgage of the freehold estates at 5 per cent. per annum; and £15,000 will be taken by the vendors in 3000 shares of the company, having £5 per share paid thereon, thus leaving 9000 shares only to be issued.

The present owners continue to be largely interested in the company. One of them will join the board of directors, and another, who resides at Neath, will superintend the property and the underground workings of the colliery.

From calculations carefully made of the probable profits of this company, it is estimated that they will equal, if not exceed, 15 per cent. per annum.

For detailed prospectuses apply at the company's office, or to the brokers.

Railway Coal Wagons.

THE WARRINGTON WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)
IS OPEN TO TREAT WITH COLLIERY PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS for the HIRE OF WAGONS, upon purchasing or other forms of lease. Specifications and builders left to the hire's choice.

TWENTY 6-ton WAGONS, 3 years old, not much used, and in good repair, are now offered for cash payment, or by deferred payments extending over five years. May be inspected at Warrington, and terms obtained from Mr. JOS. DAVIES, secretary; or from the company's inspector, Mr. B. P. COXON, at Warrington.

Titanium Ore Company.

TO IRONMASTERS AND STEEL MANUFACTURERS.
THE ATTENTION OF IRONMASTERS AND STEEL MANUFACTURERS IS INVITED to the fact, that most IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS in the MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL ARE EFFECTED BY ADOPTING THE USE OF TITANIUM ORES in the VARIOUS PROCESSES OF SMELTING IRON, and of MANUFACTURING both STEEL AND IRON.

It was first discovered by Mr. ROBERT MUEHLE, of Colford, that the excellency of iron, wherever manufactured, was invariably, to a great extent, dependent upon the presence of a certain amount of oxide of Titanium in the ores or materials employed in the manufacture of the iron, and this discovery is now generally acknowledged and known to be borne out by fact.

Mr. MUEHLE's experiments, which have extended over a period of several years, have clearly demonstrated that wherever pure ores or oxides of Titanium are properly employed in the manufacture of iron or steel, the resulting products are possessed of a degree of tenacity, strength, and body, which cannot by any known means be otherwise obtained. Pig-iron has been smelted in a blast-furnace from a mixture of hematite iron ore and limonite (the most abundant ore of Titanium), in the proportion of from 2½ parts to 10 parts of limonite to 100 parts of hematite iron ore. With 7½ parts of limonite the pig-iron produced has been simply puddled, and the puddle bar drawn sound and clear to ¼ inch, giving, when tested, a tensile strength of 44 tons per square inch.

In another instance a tensile strength of 47 tons per square inch was obtained, the pig-iron from which the puddle bars were made being obtained from a mixture of limonite and carbonates of iron.

In steel manufactured with a suitable addition of Titanium ore, the tensile strength obtained is even more remarkable than that of Titanic iron, and the steel thus prepared bears a strain of from 10 to 20 tons, and in some instances even 30 tons per square inch beyond that sustained by other steel, whilst the manufacturer is enabled to produce a superior quality of steel for all purposes, from materials of a much cheaper class than those ordinarily employed.

An eminent iron-making firm, who are manufacturing hematite pig-iron, have used with their iron a mixture of Titanium ore for some time, and have now purchased a very large quantity for more extended operations.

The results obtained by this firm have exceeded their expectations; the reports of the quality of their pig-iron thus improved being most satisfactory, so that higher prices can be commanded for their iron, especially for use in the Bessemer process, for which this class of pig-iron has been found to be admirably suited.

A foreign ironmaster made use of a mixture of limonite with his own iron ores in his blast-furnace, and from the iron thus produced armour plates were made, to be tested and compared with armour-plates supplied by the most eminent makers. The result of the test was so completely in favour of the Titanium iron, that the manufacturer of this iron obtained the whole of the orders then given out. The Titanium ore which was used in the above instance was from the same mines as the limonite ore to which the attention of ironmasters is here directed.

Titanium ores can be used in various ways, and particulars and instructions can be given on application being made as below.

When Titanium ore or limonite is used in the blast-furnace, from 2½ to 7½ per cent. of that ore is required of the working ore burden of the furnace, according to the nature of the iron ores which are smelted, but generally 2½ per cent. of limonite is enough to effect a great and marked improvement in the quality of the iron produced; and this proportion can be used without in the slightest degree deranging or interfering with the regular working of the blast-furnace, and no change of routine is required in the management of the furnace.

The Titanium ore, when crushed or finely ground, can be most advantageously blown in at the offices of the tuyeres, and when thus applied it will be found to effect an extraordinary improvement in the quality of all classes of pig-iron, from the commonest cinder iron to the finest hematite pig-iron.

Limonite can also be used as a fetting for puddling furnaces, for which it is far more durable than bull dog, hematite iron ore, or magnetic iron ore; and one fetting of limonite will outlast three fettings of the ordinary kinds which are commonly made use of.

The limonite ore can be supplied in quantities of not less than 5 tons, and at a price that will bring it within the reach of every ironmaster in the kingdom. It is of remarkable purity, and contains not a trace of sulphur or phosphorus.

Subjoined are analyses of different varieties of the limonite ore now offered. These analyses are by some of the most distinguished chemists in Europe:—

No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Oxide of Titanium ... 43.73	Oxide of Titanium ... 43.24	Oxide of Titanium ... 45.04
Red oxide of iron ... 42.70	Red oxide of iron ... 28.66	Red oxide of iron ... 40.70
Protoxide of iron ... 13.57	Protoxide of iron ... 27.21	Protoxide of iron ... 14.13

1. Price at the north-eastern ports or Glasgow 22s. 6d. per ton.
2. „ delivered at South Wales ports 28s. 0d. „
3. „ „ Lancashire ports 27s. 6d. „
4. „ „ stations in Staffordshire 32s. 6d. „

Further particulars with directions for the use of the limonite or other Titanium ores in mixture with various kinds of iron ores or ironstones, with prices, &c., can be obtained on application to the Titanium Ore Company.

N.B.—Orders can be promptly executed and contracts entered into for a term of years, on early arrangements being made.
Baskerville House, Easy-row, Birmingham.

Gun Cotton Manufactory.

MESSRS. THOMAS PRENTICE AND CO.,
GREAT EASTERN CHEMICAL WORKS, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK.

This manufactory has been established for the purpose of preparing GUN COTTON, according to the Austrian process, and was opened on the 26th of January last, under the inspection of Baron Lenk. Messrs. Thomas Prentice and Co. are now able to SUPPLY GUN COTTON, in its most approved form, either for the purposes of engineering and mining, or for military and submarine explosion, and for the service of artillery, as a substitute for gunpowder.

The advantages of Baron Lenk's GUN COTTON are the following:—
FOR PURPOSES OF ARTILLERY.—The same initial velocity of the projectile can be obtained by a charge of gun cotton one-fourth of the weight of gunpowder. There is no smoke from the explosion of gun cotton; it does not foul the gun, nor heat it to the injurious degree of gunpowder. There is much smaller recoil of the gun. The same initial velocity of projectile is produced, with a shorter length of barrel. In projectiles of the nature of explosive shells it breaks the shell more equally into much more numerous pieces than gunpowder. When used in shells, one-third the weight of gun cotton produces double the explosive force of gunpowder.

FOR CIVIL ENGINEERING AND MINING.—In driving tunnels through hard rock a charge of gun cotton of given size exerts double the explosive force of gunpowder, thus a smaller number of holes is necessary. It may be so used as, in its explosion, to reduce the rock to much smaller pieces than gunpowder, and so facilitate its removal. As gun cotton produces no smoke, the work can proceed much more rapidly, and with less injury to the health of the miners. In working coal mines the advantages of bringing down much larger quantities of material with a given charge, and the absence of smoke in the explosion, enable a much greater quantity of work to be done in a given time at a given cost. The weight of gun cotton required to produce a given effect in mining is only one-sixth part of the weight of gunpowder. In blasting rock under the water the wider range of action of gun cotton is a great element in cheapening the cost of submarine work.

The peculiar local action of gun cotton, to which the effects of gunpowder show no analogy, enables the engineer to destroy and remove submarine stones and rocks, without the preliminary delay and expense of boring chambers for the charge.

FOR MILITARY ENGINEERING.—The facility of transport is increased, the weight of gun cotton being one-sixth that of gunpowder. The peculiar localised action of gun cotton facilitates the destruction of bridges and palisades, and every obstacle. For submarine explosion, gun cotton has the advantage of a much wider range of destructive power than gunpowder. For the same purpose gun cotton, from its lightness, has the advantage of keeping afloat the water-tight case in which it is contained, while gunpowder sinks to the bottom.

FOR NAVAL WARFARE.—In the batteries of ships, between decks, and in casemated forts, the absence of smoke facilitates continuous rapid firing. The absence of fouling and of heating are equally advantageous for naval as for military artillery.

GENERAL ADVANTAGES.—Time, damp, and exposure do not alter the qualities of the patent gun cotton. It has already been preserved 10 years without injury or decay. It can be transported through fire without danger, simply by being wetted, and when dried in the open air it becomes as good as before. In the case of a ship, or a fortress, or a city being on fire, this quality may be of the greatest value. It is much safer than gunpowder, owing to its being manufactured in the shape of rope or yarn. It cannot escape from its package, or be spilled by accident. The patent gun cotton is entirely free from the danger of spontaneous combustion, and secures that degree of safety and certainty which, at the time of the original invention, the gun cotton of Schönbien did not possess.

Messrs. THOMAS PRENTICE and Co. are now in a position to contract with the owners of mines, engineers, contractors, and governments for gun cotton prepared in the various forms required for their use. Mining charges will be supplied in the rope form, according to the diameters of bore required, and gun cotton match-line, as well as instructions for using it in mines, will be supplied with it.

The great advantage of gun cotton make its use in practice very much cheaper than its comparative price would appear to show; in blasting rock, for example, the rapidity and quantity of the work done, with a given expense of wages, &c., is largely in favour of gun cotton.

Messrs. THOMAS PRENTICE and Co. are also prepared to manufacture the gun cotton, and deliver it in the form of gun cartridges, adapted to every description of ammunition; all they require for this purpose being a drawing of the gun, gunpowder cartridges, and ammunition, with the specification of weights, sizes, and initial velocities.

Artillerists who prefer to manufacture their own cartridges may make special arrangements with the patentees through Messrs. PRENTICE and Co.

Stowmarket, March 10, 1864.

ABERYSTWTH FOUNDRY COMPANY (LIMITED).

This company's extensive FOUNDRY and FORGE WORKS are NOW in FULL OPERATION. MACHINERY and CASTINGS of EVERY DESCRIPTION will be EXECUTED WITH ACCURACY and DISPATCH, under the care of Mr. THOMAS STROKE, from Messrs. HARVEY and Co., Ironfounders, Hayle, Cornwall.

FULL PRICES will be GIVEN for OLD CASTINGS, SCRAP IRON, and BRASS delivered at the company's works, opposite the railway station, Aberystwith.

IMPROVED APPLICATION OF WATER-POWER.

THE TURBINE.—MAC ADAM BROTHERS AND CO.,
ENGINEERS, SOHO FOUNDRY, BELFAST, have been engaged for 12 years, with complete success, in MANUFACTURING their IMPROVED TURBINES, and can recommend them with confidence.

This machine is applicable to all practicable heights of fall and quantities of water, giving a much higher percentage of power than any other description of water-wheels. On low falls it has the additional advantage of not being affected by floods or back-water, and it is particularly well adapted for any falls where the quantity of water is variable.

Further particulars on application; also, references to turbines now at work on a great variety of falls.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONTRACT COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act, 1862.
Capital, £4,000,000, in 80,000 shares of £50 each (with power to increase).
First issue, 40,000 shares, of which 20,000 shares are already subscribed.
£1 on application, and £1 on allotment.

DIRECTORS.
His Excellency SENOR M. JOSE DE SALAMANCA, of Paris and Madrid.
WILLIAM LATHAM BAILEY, Esq. (Messrs. Bailey Brothers and Co.), Liverpool.
Sir JOHN GRAY, Director of the Lands Securities Company.
ROBERT SIMPSON, Esq. (Messrs. Frederick Levick and Co.), Cwm Celyn Ironworks, and London.
P. S. FLETCHER, Esq. (Messrs. Alexander, Fletcher, and Co.)
S. L. KOE, Esq., Bowling Iron Company, Bradford.
SAMUEL GIBSON GETTY, Esq., M.P., Belfast.
V. BAVIER (Messrs. S. and J. Bavier, bankers), Switzerland.
J. VIOLES LEVITA, Advocate to the Austrian Legation, Paris.
WILLIAM EVANS, Gresham House, Director of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway.
D. J. HOARE, Esq., Director of the Bank of Hindustan.
GEORGE P. KITSON, Esq., King's-arms-yard, Director of the Continental Banking Corporation.

BANKERS.—The Bank of London.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Sole, Turner, and Hardwick, 68, Aldermanbury.
BROKERS.—Messrs. Seymour and Co., Bank Chambers, Throgmorton-street.
SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Frederic Wilkins, Esq.

OFFICES.—No. 9, KING'S ARMS YARD, LONDON.

This company is formed as an auxiliary to the Great Financial Associations recently established.

It is not the province of these institutions to carry out the public works contemplated in the concessions they obtain. They are, therefore, compelled to seek the co-operation of contractors, whose capital and position offer an undeniable guarantee for the completion of the works, thus relieving the financial associations of that responsibility. The constantly increasing scale on which public works of all kinds are carried out, and the immense capital involved place them, beyond the reach of individual contractors, unless supported by joint-stock enterprise.

This company has, therefore, been formed for the purpose of undertaking the execution of great public works, and arrangements have been entered into with well-known contractors, by which contracts to the amount of £11,000,000 sterling will be earned over to the company.

Among other contracts handed over to the company is that for the construction of the European Central Railway, which has been secured on favourable terms, and will be commenced forthwith.

The active services of an eminent contractor, whose business has been secured, will be retained to execute the works on terms highly advantageous to the company, he retaining a large interest in the company by receiving payment for the transfer of his contracts in shares with £1. only credited thereon.

It is well known that many undertakings of great commercial value have hitherto remained in abeyance for want of contractors who can command the necessary resources to ensure their completion. This company, combining the influence of a large subscribed capital, extensive financial co-operations at home and abroad, with administrative experience and ability, will secure such an amount of confidence on the part of Governments, public bodies, and the great financial institutions, as will enable it to command an extensive business on favourable terms.

Prospectuses, with forms of application, may be obtained at the offices of the company, also from the brokers, solicitors, and bankers.

In the event of no allotment being made the deposits will be returned in full. Should a less number of shares be allotted than are applied for the deposits will be made available towards the payment on allotment, and the balance, if any, returned to the applicant.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONTRACT COMPANY (LIMITED).

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

(To be retained by the bankers.)

To the Directors of the International Contract Company (Limited).
GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your bankers, the Bank of London, the sum of £, being a deposit of £1 per share on shares in the above company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to accept such shares, or any less number you may allot to me; and I agree to pay the deposit on allotment, and to sign the Articles of Association of the Company when required, and I authorise you to insert my name on the register of members for the number of shares allotted to me.

Usual signature
Name in full
Residence
Profession
Date

THE INTERNATIONAL CONTRACT COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that the SHARE LIST of the International Contract Company (Limited) will be CLOSED for the United Kingdom THIS DAY (Saturday, 30th April), at 4 o'clock, for LONDON, and WEDNESDAY, the 4th of May, at 12 o'clock, for COUNTRY applications. F. WILKINS, Sec. pro tem. 9, King's Arms-yard, April 30, 1864.

DEVONSHIRE SILKSTONE COAL COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital, £30,000, in 3000 shares of £10 each.
Incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862.
£1 per share on application, and £1 on allotment.

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE ASHWORTH, Esq., Heywood, cotton spinner.
JOSEPH CHATTWOOD, Esq., Bury, engineer.
JOHN DIXON, Esq., Bradford, engineer.
WILLIAM HOLLAND, Esq., Heywood Hall, Heywood, gentleman.
RICHARD LORD, Esq., Union-square, Bury, draper.
JAMES PARK, Esq., Bury, ironfounder.
MARK WHITEHEAD, Esq., Heywood, gentleman.

BANKERS.
The Manchester and County Banking Company (Limited), York-street, Manchester, and at Bacup, Bolton, Blackburn, and Preston.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. T. and J. Grundy and Co., 104, King-street, Manchester.
AUDITORS.—Messrs. Fitzgerald and Taylor, 63, King-street, Manchester.
MANAGER.—Mr. Richard Pease, Harfield, near Barnsley.
SECRETARY.—Mr. J. Bomeley, 45, Exchange Arcade, Manchester.

PROSPECTUS.
This company is formed for the purpose of winning and working an extensive field of black shale or silkstone seam of coal, upwards of 800 acres in extent, situated about three miles north of Chesterfield, in the county of Derby, and leased from the Duke and Barlow Iron Company for a term of thirty-four years, from 1st of January, 1864, at £200 per acre, surface measure.

The existence of the coal, and the cheap rate at which it can be raised, as proved by the working of the upper mines on the estate, entirely remove this undertaking from any risk or speculation, and thus affords a favourable opportunity for moderate capitalists to invest in one of the most profitable and safe mines in the kingdom.

The Midland Railway Company's new branch line from Sheffield will pass through the estate, besides which a branch line already runs to the Midland Railway; and it is proposed to sink the shafts so near to the railways as will conveniently afford access to the same.

Prospectuses, containing full reports of the undertaking, and forms of application for shares, may be had from the bankers, auditors, or secretary.

GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

On the "COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE." In 6000 shares.
BANKERS.—Bank of London, Threardneedle-street.

BROKERS.—Mr. William Leelan, 11, Royal Exchange; and Mr. Emanuel Gompertz, Crown-court, Threardneedle-street.

SECRETARY.—Mr. Henry Chapman.
OFFICE. 11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

This company is formed for working the estate of Ventonlimps, in the parish of Taznabuloe, in the county of Cornwall. It is bounded by the Chiverton Moor Mine to the north-west, and the rich West Chiverton on the north. Chiverton stands to the north-east, and South Chiverton to the south. The sett extends eastward from Chiverton Moor Mine, side by side with West Chiverton, for several hundred fathoms, and will be seen by the map; therefore its position as a property is second to none in the county of Cornwall.

The reports of well-known and experienced mine managers acquainted with this district will be read with interest, and cannot fail to command public attention.

As before stated, the celebrated West Chiverton Mine, one of the best in Cornwall, the market value being £250,000, with every probability of its going much

SWANSEA COPPER ORE WHARVES.

Swansea, January 1, 1864.
GENTLEMEN.—We beg to inform you that, in consequence of the retirement of Messrs. W. and J. M. Williams from the copper ore trade, which they have carried on here for many years past, we have resolved to enter upon that business, and for which purpose we have secured most eligible wharves, on the west side of the North Float, where vessels drawing 20 ft. of water can get alongside at all times. These wharves are now being covered in, and, together with a steam crane now erecting, will, we expect, be completed in two or three weeks from this date.

The business we purpose carrying on is that of copper ore wharves, combined with metal and other general agencies, which will be managed by our Mr. Thomas Elford, who for 20 years has filled an important situation under Messrs. Williams, Foster, and Co., and for the last eight years has had the entire management of their large copper smelting works, and copper and metal rolling mills, in this locality, as well as the copper ore business of Messrs. W. and J. M. Williams, which we trust will be a sufficient guarantee to our friends that any business they may entrust to our care will be conducted with the most scrupulous attention to secure the best results for their interests. Soliciting a share of your consignments of ore, regulus, and slab copper to this port, as well as a share of any general business you may have to transact in this quarter, We remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,
W. ELFORD, WILLIAMS, AND CO.
Messrs. Williams, Foster, and Co., London and Liverpool; Messrs. Williams, Harvey, and Co., London and Liverpool; the Glamorgan Banking Company, Swansea; Messrs. Alex. Bell and Sons, No. 8, Finch-lane, London.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

published every Thursday morning, price 6d. or £1 1s. per annum, contains Special Reports of Mines, and the Latest Intelligence from the Mining Districts, from an exclusive resident agent; also, Special Recommendations and Advice upon all subjects connected with Mining, and interesting to investors and speculators. A Record of Daily Transactions in the Share Market, Metal Sales, and General Share Lists, &c. Edited by J. T. Watson, F.G.S., and published by Watson and Cuell, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, N.B. Messrs. Watson and Cuell have made a selection of a few dividend and profitable mines, which they have reason to believe will pay good interest, with a probability, also, of a rise in value, the names and particulars of which will be furnished in application.

STATISTICS OF AND OBSERVATIONS UPON THE MINES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON.

For 1861, 1862, and 1863.
By THOMAS SPARGO, Mining Engineer, Stock and Sharebroker,
Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

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From the time of the Pioneers to the present.
By G. CHOWEN.
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Reports after inspection on any class of mines, quarries, or collieries in any part of the world. Promotion of companies undertaken, whether for foreign or home mines, quarries, or collieries.
Spanish, Mexican, or South American mines are considered by Mr. Clement as first-rate properties for investment. Norwegian silver and copper mines as second to none.

CHIVERTON MINING DISTRICT.—MR. R. SYMONS begs to inform the subscribers to his forthcoming Map that the delay of the publication has arisen from the circumstance that the boundaries of some of the mines are undetermined; as soon as these are settled the work will proceed to completion.
Truro, March 24, 1864.

MAP OF THE CROWAN AND ABRAHAM MINING DISTRICT IS NOW READY, price 15s. coloured, or 21s. mounted.

By BRENTON SYMONS, Mining Engineer, &c., 18, Hatton-garden, E.C., and at Truro, Cornwall.

Notices to Correspondents.

THE SLATE TRADE.—The publication on this subject being out of print, the author is engaged preparing another edition for the press, and he would feel obliged by parties interested in the trade communicating any information they have in their possession or can obtain to be embodied therein. The object being to produce a work which will be useful to every one embarked in this extending trade.

CANADIAN OIL COMPANY.—If your correspondent, "Canada," will apply at the office of Mr. Wagstaff, 2, St. Michael's-hill, City, he can obtain all particulars respecting this company, which was a concern of much promise.—R.

LIMITED LIABILITY LAW.—Could you inform me if money deposits made by subscribers in a company under the Limited Liability Act can be by law made to be returned, and that readily, in case sufficient of the money agreed on for carrying out the mine be not subscribed? Thus, say a prospectus have in it the following clause, "when half the shares offered to the public are subscribed for the work will be commenced," and that shall never be so subscribed, would the law readily afford means for the deposits made to be returned?—E. QUERREY.—[The applicant for shares can withdraw at any time before the allotment is actually made. In the above case the shares could not, we should think, be allotted until the stipulated number has been subscribed and paid upon. The return of the deposits paid could be readily obtained.]

MINING BROKERS.—The letter of "A Country Subscriber" is hardly adapted for publication: the subject is more a matter for the consideration of the members of the Mining Exchange.

TREVENEN AND TREVENEN.—In last week's Journal, Trevenen's engine-shaft to sink below the 130 should be the 150.

THE MINING JOURNAL.
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, APRIL 30, 1864.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

APRIL 28.—The prospects for the Coal Trade are better than for a long period, and the demand for all kinds of coal is good and improving. The strikes in the Midland Counties have the effect of getting rid of the cargoes of house coal as soon as they arrive in the Thames, at an improved price, so that this class of collieries are extremely brisk, and the demand for steam coal is also improving, as the Admiralty are now consuming Hartley steam coal in the Navy, the natural consequence is an improved demand for that kind of coal, and the prospect for its sale is certainly much better at present than it has been for the past two or three years. With respect to the Iron Trade, although a large business is still going on, signs of weakness in the demand are apparent. At some of the large works on the Tyne mills were standing part of last week, owing to a deficiency of orders; and as new works are rapidly opening out it is feared that this trade will shortly be glutted, unless a favourable change takes place through the termination of the wars in Europe and America.

The wages question among the ironworkers here has assumed a much more favourable aspect lately. The dispute at Consett has happily been adjusted, the puddlers having accepted an advance of 6d. per ton for a certain description of work, and 3d. per ton for work of another kind. This advance, it is understood, does not place the Consett prices in advance of the general prices of the district, but only on a level with them, they having been previously a little lower than the general trade. Generally speaking the men on the Tyne and Wear appear to be content to remain as they are, and, considering the present position and prospects of the trade, this seems to be the only feeling compatible with good sense; they will do well, we believe, to keep quiet, and cultivate a better feeling with their employers, as otherwise it is quite possible that a retrograde movement may take place. The disagreeable task of evicting the men who are on strike from their houses commenced at Seghill, on Monday last: the terms offered by the owners not having been accepted by the men, and the latter still remaining in their houses for the long period of eight weeks, this unpleasant operation has been resorted to with the view of getting other men to work in the colliery. It would certainly be a great advantage if this system could in any way be avoided, but the question as to how this is to be effected appears to be a difficult one. At present the dwelling-houses occupied by the men are considered, and are, indeed, actually a part of their wages; it is, therefore, clear that when a man quits the employment he has no claim whatever to remain in the house he occupies. He ought, indeed, to be averse to submit to the degradation of being turned out of his domicile; he ought most certainly to have a spirit superior to this, and this is really the case with the better class of workmen. When a strike takes place this latter class invariably get away as quickly as possible to other works. But a large number, on the contrary, consider it a sort of desirable state of martyrdom, and do not appear to recognise the right of eviction at all. Whether this could be avoided by treating them as tenants, and charging them with rent, either nominally or really, and thus bringing them under the law of Landlord and Tenant, appears

to be a question worthy of discussion. At present every means is used to heap odium on the owners, their agents, and other persons engaged in such a task; often, indeed, intimidation and acts of violence are resorted to, which hardly bring the parties within the action of the law. If some scheme could be devised which would have the effect of altering and improving the relation of employers and men, so far as the occupation of houses are concerned, it would certainly be a great improvement on the present system. This, we think, might be effected by letting the houses to the men for the same term as the term of hiring, and on quitting the employment, they would also be bound to quit the tenements they occupy.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

APRIL 28.—The orders for Iron continue of rather small amount, and the trade must be described as flat. If, however, the lock-out in Yorkshire should continue, no doubt the demand would soon be affected; but this is not by any means a satisfactory source of activity. At Wolverhampton, yesterday, a meeting of proprietors of collieries near that town was held for the purpose of considering the present inequality of wages in thin coal mines. It may be remembered that at a number of mines near Bilston an advance of wages was obtained about two months ago from 3s. 3d., the general rate of wages, to 3s. 6d. per day. The reason for this was, that the mines at which the advance was sought and obtained are near the thick coal district; and in thick coal mines, probably owing to the greater danger in working, the wages have always been higher. So long as there was a very active demand for coal the masters felt they must yield to the demand; but, as the iron trade is now quiet, and the warm weather is reducing the demand for domestic use, colliers are less in demand, and the masters felt that the exceptional advance must be withdrawn, and resolved to give notice to that effect, and it was decided that if the reduction should not be accepted at some of the collieries where the higher rates are paid all should be closed until it was. The miners are now acting together through their Union, and the masters appear determined to treat them as a united body.

The controversy between Dr. Percy and the South Staffordshire mine agents does not seem likely to terminate so easily as the Doctor will, probably, wish; for he will find that it requires a great deal of science to protect him from the hard hitting which the champion of the agents, Mr. Henry Johnson, of Dudley, is enabled to give, through his more intimate acquaintance with the subject in dispute, and his thorough knowledge of the influences which have been at work in producing the objectionable paragraph, though the Doctor may have the advantage of Mr. Johnson in deciding how Dame Nature made granite. It is most unfortunate that, although the only chance of the Royal London School of Mines becoming of the slightest possible utility to the mining interests of the country is by making the institution popular amongst those connected with the management of mines, its professors almost invariably assume a position towards practical men which cannot fail to create a general bad feeling against the school. Mr. Johnson's reply to Dr. Percy's refusal to retract the objectionable paragraph affords conclusive evidence that the writing of it arose through the Doctor finding that the Roman who wrote "effluantur operis irritamenta malorum" was unjustified in doing so, not that it is always the root of evil, but because the riches do not always come out. It appears that the Doctor, being possessed of superior knowledge, misapplied a "rig and rock" pit for a profitable colliery, and that whilst smarting at an unsuccessful speculation he penned his condemnation of all the agents in the district whose geological explorations were carried on. As Mr. Johnson very truly remarks, it is difficult to find a more delightful geological tour than through a "rig and rock" pit, to contemplate the wonderful upheaval and intrusion of basalt, and the intermixture of "rig" with the coal, like "streaked lightning." It is, indeed, a great feast to the geological student, but to a man of business these grapes become very sour at the quarter's end, when the pay-sheet and ledger are put in juxtaposition; and, in all charity, he can easily imagine a man writing a sour article after enduring the burden of such a place for some time.

But if Dr. Percy is open to the charge of having written without a full knowledge of facts upon one point, Mr. Johnson has laid himself open to the same charge on another. Mr. Johnson declares that the majority of the South Staffordshire mine agents knew of the charge against them immediately the book was out of the press, which is not the fact, as few of them, except Mr. Johnson, have ever seen the book, nor do they know anything concerning it, except from the extracts from it which may have been published in the newspapers, and but for Mr. Johnson's agitation the statement would have produced no more effect than if it had been verbally made by a Chinese mandarin in the city of Peking. As Dr. Percy is certainly better able to decide, knowing the number of copies of his book sold, whether it was possible for the South Staffordshire mine agents to have seen it, Mr. Johnson's contention that they were all acquainted with its contents is, to say the least, incapable of proof. Mr. Johnson will, however, be admitted to be accurate when he says that Dr. Percy's explanation of his paragraph can be no palliation to the harsh, ungenerous, and ungentlemanly language in which the accusation is couched. He has invariably found as a rule that the greater the genius, and the greater the scientific attainments a man possesses, the more kind, considerate, philosophical, and gentlemanly he becomes. The man who can attempt to trample down 130 respectable agents under the very nose of their employers, and brand them as a class of rogues (varying in degree only), and as ignorant, incompetent men, he can easily imagine to be the same individual who can say that the condemnation of the paragraph by 130 of them was to him "positively amusing."

Alluding to the Doctor's promises for the future, Mr. Johnson congratulates himself that he has promised to give them credit in his next edition for any improvement that may have taken place since 1861. Magnanimous Dr. Percy! What a relief those few kind words would be if they came from a quarter qualified to judge: 130 mine agents being scolded and afterwards patted, and getting a character for probity, practical knowledge, and scientific attainments as regards mining from an analytical chemist. And further, he very truly observes that as a rule in all matters in dispute we prefer to be judged by a disinterested and competent man, well versed in what he has to pronounce judgment upon, whether it be law, physics, morals, or anything else. To say that because a man has happened to have an arm amputated he is therefore thoroughly understanding and wise would be simply preposterous. Then why should the mine agents of this district be expected to sit contented to be judged by a purely analytical chemist and doctor of medicine? We always endeavour to see how far the acts of a man are borne out by his professions. The mine agents were startled some few years ago at hearing of a very crack patent that the author of the paragraph had put down at another colliery of his. The mines consisted of some 30 to 40 acres of ribs and pillars of thick coal, nearly 200 yards deep, lying at an angle of about one in three, and full of water. To effect their development, a new 21-in. cylinder, 3 ft. 9 in. stroke, horizontal high-pressure engine, with covered-in boiler, 35 ft. by 5 ft. 6 in. was put down, under the special direction of the Doctor himself. The drum shaft was put too short, so that it required a side guide roller to keep the chain in the one pulley; the engine-house wall, on the score of economy, was made the boiler setting, and the poor engineer who worked the engine was put between the boiler and the cylinder, with the steam-pipe over his head, and with steam necessarily always at 60 lbs. to the inch, having only one boiler. The engineer went away every night part roasted alive, and if it had continued till now the poor fellow would have been made a very good Egyptian mummy of. After a few months incessant winding at the water, and burning the bottom out of the boiler several times, brought the matter to a close, having made no impression on the pond of water. It was abandoned, no doubt, in disgust, and the only trace of it now remaining is the poor engineer referred to, who still exists as "a living witness to Dr. Percy's fallacy;" and the affair frequently "excited pity, if not contempt, on the part of the well-educated mine agents" who saw it. The mines have since been purchased by one of the "imperfectly educated," as the Doctor terms them. He has pulled down the "Jimcrack" affair above referred to, and substituted a new 44-in. cylinder, 7-ft. stroke, condensing beam engine, with two boilers 35 ft. by 8 ft., and it now very strikingly shows the difference between theoretical and practical management.

There will be but few of the friends of Dr. Percy who will not deeply regret the character of his letter of April 27, in reply to Mr. Johnson, as it evinces the desire to substitute vulgar jealousy for convincing argument—which is objectionable enough on the part of a mine agent, but ten times more so on the part of a man of science. It raises the doubt as to the precise accuracy of Dr. Percy's assertion, that he never publishes a statement without thoroughly considering it. Does Dr. Percy wish to secure popularity for his book by the same means as Dr. Colenso obtained it? Surely not; for he has not been instructed by a Zulu metallurgist. To proceed at once to the business part of the Doctor's letter, he observes that as much skill ought to be exercised in the working of a thick coal colliery of a few acres in extent, as in one of thousands of acres in the North, where one viewer cannot well direct more than one or two collieries, while in South Staffordshire one viewer may direct a considerable number. Mr. Percy Kettle has raised a question of "mine interest" in every thick coal proprietor in South Staffordshire. Is it a fact, as he alleges, that only about 18,000 out of 40,000 tons of coal are gotten? If so, let the residue be accounted for. Is it conceivable that such enormous waste is necessary? It is not, and no more certain evidence of the backward state of the art of coal mining could possibly be advanced than the tremendous loss. Mr. Kettle deserves the thanks of the community for his most valuable paper. No man has had greater opportunities of probing the depths of the South Staffordshire mine agents' knowledge, and no man will be able to wield the information which he has there and otherwise acquired, with more efficiency, or with greater advantage to the district. Mr. Kettle will, no doubt, draw special attention to the subject of ventilation, which Mr. Johnson and others declare ought to be at the minimum. Dr. Percy believes this to be an error, and has often discussed the point with our miners. One of the causes of working the thick coal by "pillar and stall" is spontaneous ignition of the coal. This is caused chiefly, as Dr. Percy thinks, by oxidation of finely divided coal, as in the case of cotton waste; and not primarily and mainly by the oxidation of pyrites, the amount of which is generally small, good thick coal not containing more than 1/2 per cent. of sulphur. An increase of a few degrees of temperature will greatly promote the tendency to spontaneous inflammation; and such an increase is the necessary consequence of diminution in the supply of air. When once the degree of actual ignition has been reached, the "fire" must, if practicable, be got out, or the work dammed up, or, it may be, the pits scuffled over. Dr. Percy supplements his letter with the opinions of Messrs. Morton and Wynne, the Government inspectors, but as their dates are 1851 and 1853 respectively, they can have but little weight in proving the accuracy of what the Doctor wrote from 8 to 10 years afterwards.

Referring to same subject, Mr. F. A. Grayson, of Tamworth, remarks that the collieries in South Staffordshire, like those of any other district, are worked so as to return the greatest amount of profit for the capital invested, compatible with the safety of the workmen, avoiding all superfluous expense. The general shallowness of the mines, and the irregularity of its formation, render it more judicious and remunerative to sink a number of shafts, apportioning to each pair the coal within the nearest faults; by this means the quantity of mine to be worked being limited in area, and the plant and other arrangements be made in due proportion; whereas in the North of England, and other counties where the eruptions of the earth have been less effective, an estate of 1000 acres may be taken without, perhaps, a single "fault," and at one uniform inclination and thickness, and the working seams being generally at a great depth from the surface, it is patent to all that the best plan is to erect one huge plant for the working of the whole estate; and as the proprietors of these collieries are invariably men of immense wealth, they are enabled to invest a large amount of capital for that purpose, having everything of the very best description, and the colliery managers there take the credit for it. Taking an estate in South Staffordshire of one quarter the dimensions of the Northern collieries, a larger amount of coal will be drawn annually by their own system than would be in the North, realising quite as much profit in proportion to the amount of capital invested, with very little, if any, more sacrifice of life.

A letter from Paris says that a new difficulty seems to have arisen to

puzzle the brains of the scientific and thwart the experience of working men. An explosion, hitherto without example, has taken place at the iron-works, Tinley, where Bessemer's apparatus has been employed for years without the smallest accident. In the midst of the fusing operation a tremendous report was heard, and presently a fiery torrent was projected from the mouth of the apparatus with such tremendous violence that the whole of the workmen engaged in superintending the operation were more or less injured. One of them was killed on the spot, while several others are lamed for life, and many were conveyed in great agony to the hospital. The cause of the explosion is about to be investigated scientifically, as it is the first example of the kind which has occurred. A report of the occurrence has been sent in to the Ecole Polytechnique, in order that an enquiry may be made, and different theories deduced which may lead to the discovery of the hidden reason of the catastrophe, which cannot be ascribed to accident, and must, therefore, be supposed to have taken its rise in the violation of some scientific law, which has very likely often occurred with impunity, but which has at last manifested itself by the dreadful explosion and loss of life just recorded at Tinley.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE, YORKSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

APRIL 28.—There is a good demand for all descriptions of iron, and merchants are sanguine of a continued brisk trade during the summer, as a large number of orders have been given out this week, the bulk of which are for the Continent and Australia. Unfortunately, however, a great lock-out of ironworkers in Yorkshire has taken place, and about 10,000 persons have been thrown out of employment, in consequence of the Union men refusing to sign the declaration prepared by the masters, promising not to join any Union. Meetings have been held, and denunciatory speeches have been made, against this step on the part of the masters, as an onslaught on their independence. Various measures with the view to a mediation and settlement of the dispute have been resorted to without success, but it is thought the lock-out will not be of long duration, as many men have signed the declaration and resumed work, and it is intended that those who do not will have their situations superseded by the introduction of new hands from a distance, or the substitution of machinery. The distress and deprivation amongst the people is very great, and if it continues the other trades and industries in the district will be seriously affected. It is some time since the iron trade was so generally prosperous, and it is lamentable that at a time like the present any dispute between labour and capital should threaten to impair that prosperity. There is a good demand for sheets and plates, and the armour-plate department continues unabated in activity. For rails we have an excellent demand. The Parliamentary Committee has at length arrived at a decision with regard to the two competing lines which were to open out the minerals of the Driffield and other districts. The committee have declared in favour of the Midland branch from Chesterfield to Sheffield, and have thrown out the Sheffield, Chesterfield, and Staffordshire line. This railway route will now be made with the least possible delay, and there can be no question but that it will be a great boon to the coal and iron masters in the Driffield district, as it will give them railway facilities for the carriage of their minerals, which, up to the passing of the bill, there was no probability of their getting. The scheme of the Sheffield and Staffordshire Company was for making a railway from Sheffield, through Ashbourne into Staffordshire, between which county and Sheffield an enormous trade is done in minerals, the great bulk of which are now carried by the Midland. During the examination of witnesses, a very curious fact was deposed to by Mr. Brown, of armour-plate celebrity, who said that his firm alone paid the Midland Company about 50,000l. per annum for the conveyance of the raw and manufactured material in connection with their works.

A meeting of representatives from the workmen "locked out" in the various ironworks in the West Riding, was held on Thursday at Bradford, under the presidency of Mr. Kane, president of the National Iron Workers' Association. Two resolutions, which were transmitted by telegraph for presentation to a meeting of ironmasters, which was being held at the Palace Hotel, Westminster, were passed. By the first of these resolutions, the members connected with the association, who are at present locked out, while repudiating the "declaration," expressed willingness to resume work on condition of their employers "taking it down," and also to recognise the perfect right of every workman either to connect himself with a trade society or not, as in his judgment he thought proper, without the interference of others. By the second resolution the right of employers to discharge their workmen for improper conduct or interference was fully acknowledged, and a determination was expressed to do all in their power not only to protect the interests of their employers, but to protect from injury any who might have taken a prominent part in the matter of the present dispute. The conduct of Mr. John Marshall, secretary of the Puddlers' Union, at Leeds, in sending threatening letters to ironmasters, as to the employment or non-employment of certain men, was repudiated as indefensible. The resolutions were, in the evening, submitted to a large meeting of the men who were locked out at Bowling, and were unanimously approved.

The Sheffield papers this week give great prominence to an announcement which we made in the *Mining Journal* a month ago, that the firm of S. Best and Co., of Fackgate, had been purchased by a joint-stock company. The greatest firms in these counties are now quietly merging into joint-stock concerns, under the Companies Act; and perhaps it is better for the trade that they should do so, individual effort not being able to carry on large undertakings as energetically as can be done by a public company, with a practical board of directors at its head.

The demand for coal continues very active, not only for home but for distant markets. The shipments of coal to foreign stations is also improving.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

APRIL 28.—The staple trades of the district continue in a moderately satisfactory state. The languor which characterised the Iron Trade a few weeks ago has not completely passed away, but it appears that buyers show less disposition to hold back their orders, more especially on American account, the requirements of the latter country being, no doubt, pressing and immediate. There is an average enquiry for tin-plates, and no change to report in quotations. Activity is witnessed at the collieries, and both the steam and house coal proprietors are well supplied with orders. The labour question is still a source of great difficulty to the employers, and the men are out at several of the smaller collieries. As reported last week, the colliers have formed an association with the view of assisting one another to emigrate, in order, of course, to reduce the competition in the labour market, and there is no doubt that hundreds of families will leave the district within the next few months. This is a serious matter for the employers, but it is evident that they cannot do anything more than they have done to stem the tide of emigration. Mr. Henry Austin Bruce, M.P., the new Vice-President of the Council of Education, in thanking the electors of Merthyr for his re-election on Monday, referred to the disputes in the iron and coal trades, and strongly advised the workmen not to have anything to do with Unions that interfere with the relations between the employers and employed. It is to be hoped that the colliers, puddlers, and miners will act upon this recommendation, and then it is quite clear that less will be heard of these disputes, which are continually arising.

A new Arsenic Works, built by Messrs. Douglas and Co., has just been opened at Llanelly. Messrs. Rosser and Co. are the proprietors, and a good number of hands are already employed.

Preparations are being made to re-light the Ynyscedwyn furnaces, which formerly gave employment to a large number of hands. This is cheering news for Ynyscedwyn and the locality.

One of Messrs. Ridley and Jones's coal-cutting machines will shortly be set to work at Blaina, by Messrs. Levick and Simpson, and the trial of the machine will be watched with great interest by the colliery proprietors of South Wales. If the attempt to supersede manual labour in collieries prove successful, a great revolution will be worked in the coal trade.

The rumour mentioned last week, that it was intended to transfer the business of an extensive colliery firm to a joint-stock company, turns out to be quite correct, the idea being once seriously thought of. An unexpected difficulty, however, arose, and, in consequence, it was abandoned.

The proceedings in connection with the winding-up of the Llanharri Hematite Iron Ore Company (limited) were resumed on Tuesday, at the Rolls Court, before Sir J. Romilly. Mr. Southgate, Q.C., and Mr. Roxburgh appeared for Mr. Habakkuk, instructed by Messrs. Simons and Plews, of Merthyr, and Mr. Baggallay, Q.C.; and Mr. Martin appeared for Sir Patrick Cusack Roney, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Stock. The counsel for Mr. Habakkuk applied that Sir P. C. Roney and Mr. Adams should be placed on the list of contributories for 100 shares of 10l. each, and Mr. Stock for 50 shares. The Articles of Association provided that the qualification of a director should be 50 shares, and the articles had been signed by Sir P. C. Roney, who subscribed for 100 shares, Mr. Adams for 100 shares, and Mr. Larchin, Dr. Bailey, Mr. F. Tohill, and others for 50 shares each. Affidavits were put in on behalf of these parties, stating that they had joined the company on the express condition that Mr. Plant, the promoter, was to give them paid-up shares to qualify them as directors, and it was held that in consequence they were not liable. Mr. Southgate, Q.C., commented in strong terms on the nature of this arrangement, by which men of position had allowed their names to go before the world as having confidence in the undertaking, and that they showed their confidence practically by investing their money, while at the same time concealing from the public the fact that they had no substantial interest in the company. It was shown that Mr. Stock had only attended one meeting of the company, and that he understood the qualification for a director was 25 shares, which Mr. Plant had promised to give him. After a lengthened argument, which occupied the whole of Tuesday's sitting and part of Wednesday's, the Court ordered Sir P. C. Roney's name to be put down for 100 shares, Mr. Adams for 100 shares, and Mr. Stock for 25 shares. Sir P. C. Roney expressed his intention to appeal to the Lords Justices; and also Mr. Habakkuk, the latter on the ground that Mr. Stock was liable for 50 shares, that number proving the qualification of a director.

The next cases will be Mr. F. Tothill, of Bristol, Mr. Larchin, and others, and it is understood that the same will be governed by the result of the appeal. It appears the money already spent in this litigation would have been more than sufficient to pay all the company's debts at the outset.

The improved slate-cutting machinery invented by Mr. Geo. Hunter, of Arbroath, is about to be set to work at the Braich Ddu Quarries, Tanybwlch; the machine has been manufactured by Messrs. Munro and Co., of Arbroath Foundry, and is the largest machine of the kind yet made; on its axle are fixed four discs of 4 ft. in diameter, and into each of which are inserted 25 cutters. The principal improvement in this machine is that the tools are made to cut up the stone instead of down, that being found to produce better work. When pure slate has to be operated upon the machine will, it is estimated, cut a block 14 ft. long, 3 ft. wide, and 1 ft. thick, and divide it into five slabs in three minutes. At Braich Ddu the capabilities of the machine will be thoroughly tested, as it will be put to cut very hard slate rock, having veins of granite through it from 1/4 in. to 1 in. thick. The rock is very stiff to cut, and before Mr. Hunter's machines were invented the task was impossible, the granite veins having then been thrown away as useless. It is now cut up into pavement flags, the steps of stairs, and for other building purposes. This fact is not without importance to other quarries producing low-quality slates.

The keel of an iron vessel has been laid in Messrs. Scott Russell and Co.'s iron shipbuilding yard at Cardiff, and in a short time a large number of skilled hands will be employed by this enterprising firm. Iron ships are also being built at Messrs. Batchelor Brothers' and Messrs. Hill and Sons' yards, and this branch of trade promises to become an important one before long at this port. It is rumoured that Messrs. Laird Brothers, the eminent shipbuilders of Liverpool, are in treaty for land, with the view of constructing an extensive dry dock at Penarth.

The arrivals at Swansea include—the Countess Beville, from Cuba, with 460 tons of copper ore and 66 tons of copper regulus, for the Coburn Mining Company; Joseph Thompson, from Guayaquil, with 610 tons of unwrought copper in bars, for Messrs. Henry Rath and Sons; Jeanne Baptiste, from Nantes, with 45 tons of iron ore; Collins, from Cherbourg, with 300 tons of iron ore, for the Dowdell Iron Company; Rose, from Santander, with 160 tons of iron ore, for Mr. Richard Cowell; Conero, from Almeida, with 69 tons of copper ore, for Messrs. Elford and Co.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

M. Cederlund, the Consul-general of Belgium, at Stockholm, has just addressed to his Government a report, which states, *inter alia*, some interesting details with reference to the metallurgical industry of Sweden. The commercial relations between Belgium and Stockholm are of no great importance. During the past year (1863) the exports slightly diminished, while, on the other hand, the imports have followed in Sweden a progressive course. The exportation of metals from Sweden amounted in 1863 to 98,822 tons, being a diminution of 13,386 tons, as compared with 1862. Of the iron exports amounted in 1863 to 92,592 tons, while the corresponding total for 1862 was 102,970 tons. The principal deliveries of this metal were made to the following countries:—

Direction of exports.	1863.	1862.
England.....Tons	31,000	36,500
France.....Tons	13,770	15,680
Portugal.....Tons	13,750	15,680
Denmark.....Tons	9,600	9,500
Hanse Towns.....Tons	8,000	5,490
Prussia.....Tons	6,450	7,870
Low Countries.....Tons	5,110	3,730
Italy.....Tons	3,140	870
India.....Tons	2,360	6,810
Brazil.....Tons	1,500	990
Turkey.....Tons	1,490	1,160
Mecklenburg.....Tons	1,320	1,650
Russia.....Tons	940	420
America.....Tons	870	920
Hanover.....Tons	540	920
Africa.....Tons	270	1,090
Belgium.....Tons	150	280
Spain.....Tons	140	50

It results from this comparison that there was last year an augmentation in the deliveries to Portugal, Denmark, the Hanse Towns, the Low Countries, Italy, &c., and a diminution in those to England, France, India, Belgium, &c. The exports of iron in bars from Sweden amounted last year to only 83,660 tons, against 94,800 in 1862. The stock of iron in bars which remained on hand January 1, 1864, was estimated at 56,070 tons, being an augmentation of 6,640 tons on the stock at the commencement of 1863. The future course of the Swedish iron trade depends greatly upon the turn which affairs may take in America and India. The export of rough pig attained last year a total of only 5130 tons, of which 4100 tons went to England. The price of ordinary pig has been about 5s. 3d. per ton free on board. The stock on hand at the commencement of 1864 was estimated at 2000 tons, and as there has recently been a suppression of export duties in this branch of the Swedish iron trade, the expenses of shipment are expected to be reduced two-thirds. The export of steel from Sweden in 1863 amounted to 3530 tons, nearly the same quantity as was sent abroad in the previous year. The stock on hand at the commencement of 1864 was 4625 tons. The price of hammered Swedish steel averaged last year 14s. 3d. per ton, and this quotation will, probably, be maintained during the next season. Steel, Milan fashion, still sells at reduced prices. The exports of copper, molten and in ingots, from Sweden, amounted in 1863 to only 1190 tons, being a diminution of 80 tons, as compared with 1862. Of these exports, the greatest part were directed towards the port of Stettin. The stock on hand at the commencement of 1864 amounted to only 64 tons; prices will, probably, continue to be regulated according to the course of the English market.

From Charleroi it is stated that the rolling-works having assured themselves supplies of refined pig by concluding contracts as soon as there was an appearance of an advance, affairs have been comparatively quiet for some time; nevertheless, a quotation of 3l. 10s. per ton remains firmly supported, and if purchases are made below this rate, the transactions only refer to ordinary qualities. Several contracts for rails are understood to be in course of negotiation, and it has been found necessary to refuse others, in consequence of the too limited periods in which deliveries must be made. The coalowners are murmuring against the Belgian Government, which, absorbed by party pre-occupations, has, they contend, sought to do nothing as regards the home trade to improve railway tariffs, or as regards the foreign trade to advance the period for the purchase of the navigable communications uniting Charleroi to Paris. Contracts are being completed in the Lower Sambre of ordinary coal for briquettes; deliveries for the fabrication of lime are only commencing. Reliance can now be placed only on the ordinary coal furnished every day by extraction; stocks have completely disappeared, and, moreover, it is known that the total extraction has been sensibly reduced. A public adjudication will take place at Brussels, May 11, of a contract for the delivery of briquettes, rich coal, half-rich coal, and coke, for the East Belgian Railway. The Liège workshops are reported to be wanting a little more activity. Casting pig is quiet, 3l. 16s. per ton is easily obtained, but the upward tendency which has appeared of late is not sustained. New rolling-works for rails have just been put in activity by the Châtelineau Company. This establishment can now produce 2500 to 3000 tons per month. Considerable attention continues to be devoted to the desirability or otherwise of establishing a metallurgical market at Brussels. Opinion, as it finds expression in the journals, appears to be divided on the subject. Thus, the *Union* of Charleroi supports the project, from which it anticipates great advantages; while the *Revue Industrielle*, published at the same centre, regards the success of the scheme as very doubtful. England, it is admitted—and official returns prove beyond doubt the truth of the admission—still remains in possession of a great part of the European market; Belgium, it is contended, however, has been enabled, in consequence of modifications in its customs' tariffs, to dispute a portion of the business which England has hitherto secured. Belgium, it is added, must still seek to extend its relations, so as to share the European market entirely with its great rival, and it must adopt every measure calculated to contribute to this end. The question now, however, discussed with considerable diversity of opinion, is whether the object aimed at would really be facilitated by the establishment of the proposed metallurgical market.

We turn to France. Yesterday week (April 22) MM. Joly launched at Argenteuil the eleventh boat built for the company formed for the development of steam navigation on the canals of the empire. The Douges Coal Mining Company has just announced that its dividend for 1863 will be at the rate of 3l. 4s. per share, payable from May 1 to May 15. It is understood that the works of a railway line from Lille to the collieries of the Pas-de-Calais, decreed Aug. 29, 1863, will be carried out with very little delay. This intelligence has been received with much satisfaction by the numerous interests which have solicited the establishment of the line. It is, no doubt, highly important that such considerable centres of consumption as Lille, Roubaix, Tourcoing, Armentières, &c., should be put in economic communication with the coal basin of the Pas-de-Calais. It is further of importance to unite the numerous centres of population and manufactures of all kinds which are scattered from Lille as far as La Bassée, with the capital of the Nord. A short line of 7 1/2 miles, already executed by the Béthune Mining Company, and which forms one of the sections of the new line, only imperfectly satisfies the industrial requirements of the country. La Bassée has voted a subvention, and the town of Béthune has also given a subvention of 2000l., in order to secure an extension of the line as far as its walls. The new line will be altogether 36 1/2 miles in length. We published at considerable length last week the annual report of the Rive-de-Gier Coal Mining Company; the document, it will be remembered, was of rather a discouraging character, and we may note that it has had the effect of causing a considerable fall in the shares during the last few days. The profits of the concern fell in 1863 to what is regarded—having reference to the prosperity of the past—as the meagre sum of 24,000l.; but it is hoped that future years will not involve such unfortunate results for the company as 1863 produced. Some allusion has already been made under this head to the position of the concern known as the Société Générale des Mines de la Loire. Here, again, it may now be added that the results of the past exercise were less favourable than those of 1862. Various accidents arising from torrential rains occasioned a suspension for nearly a month of the St. Etienne Mines; and the company also sustained losses from fires in the concessions of the Gaillard-Quartier, Montaudou, and Villars. The sale also fell off when the company was in a false way to regain, in part, the losses sustained by the inundation. Nevertheless, the disposable profit for the year amounted to 40,250l., which enabled a dividend of 9s. 6d. per share to be paid, 1850l. being carried forward to the credit of 1864. At the annual meeting of the Cernaux Mining Company a dividend of 14s. 3d. per share was declared for 1863. It was stated that it was deemed advisable for the present to restrict extraction operations, in order to leave the field more open to other works, which will give the working a more considerable power of production. The extraction only amounted to 136,000 tons in 1863; but when the works alluded to are completed it is expected that the production will easily be carried to 200,000 tons. The cessation of the short line of railway owned by the concern to the Southern France Railway Company has been already decided on in principle; it only remains definitively to fix the price to be paid for it. The scarcity of buyers, and the persistent offers of producers, have provoked a fall in pig at St. Dizier. An affair of 300 tons of charcoal-made pig has been concluded at 4l. 14s. 9d. per ton. Every week it appears that the introduction of coke makes fresh progress at St. Dizier. Two furnaces in the neighbourhood of Joinville are about to occupy themselves with a mixed fabrication, in pursuance of orders received. One of them has placed its products at 4l. 6s. 6d., and the other at 4l. 8s. 6d. per ton, the deliveries to be made in the course of the next few months at the station nearest the vendors. Prices of iron remain without variation at St. Dizier. Orders are restricted, but at the same time no establishment finds itself at present under the necessity of reducing its fabrication. The Eastern of France and the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railways Companies have presented ministerial homologation their common tariffs for transports by slow and quick trains. Reductions are proposed for the carriage of various metallurgical articles. The founders of the reorganised committee of French forgemasters, of which mention was made last week, are MM. Wateanu, of the Nord; Hamoir, of the Sambre; De Wendel,

of Hayange; Dupont and Dreyfus, of Arx; Strohl, of the Franche-Comté; Germain, of Commentry; Hochet, of the Berry; Schneider, of Creusot; de Bouchand, of the Loire; and Benoit d'Azy, of the Gard. The forgemasters of the Haute-Marne have delegated the Baron Laperot to represent them in the committee.

Chilian copper has experienced a rather severe depreciation during the last few days at Havre, and the sale is mentioned of 120 tons of disposable at 94l. per ton, while 17 1/2 tons, to be delivered at a future date, have been dealt in at 94l. to 95l. Lake Superior has been a little firmer, and a small lot, Minnesota mark, has found a purchaser at 13l. per ton. The Paris market is without large affairs, and prices have followed a downward course, in consequence of the feebleness of the English market. The last quoted rates were—English, in plates, 99l.; Lake Superior, 126l.; rough Chilian, 94l.; and Corocoro mineral, 96l. per ton. At Amsterdam, the copper of the Society of Commerce is held at 57 1/2 fls.; nevertheless, at this price sellers do not present themselves; a lot of 12 tons of Drontheim has been offered on the market at 60 fls. to 60 1/2 fls. per cwt. At Hamburg, the fall of copper in England has provoked a reduction of 2 marks banco on preceding prices, but affairs still remain quiet. Few buyers have presented themselves on the German markets, and previous prices have been generally reduced 2 to 3 shillings. At Trieste, copper has been dealt in, according to quality, at 62 fls. to 66 fls. per cwt. At Amsterdam and Rotterdam some hundreds of blocks of Banca tin have been sold during the last few days at 68 1/2 fls., at which price there remained sellers; English and Billiton have been quoted at 68 1/2 fls. Business has been very quiet at Paris, Banca having made 122l.; Detroit, 118l.; and English, 113l. per ton. On the Antwerp market Banca tin is only in small demand, and only a few little lots have been placed at former rates to meet the strict requirements of consumption. At Cologne, Stettin, and the other German markets, business has been quiet, and no active demand has presented itself. At Paris, former prices have been maintained for lead, rough French having made 22l. 16s., and Spanish 22l. 16s. to 23l. 4s. per ton. At Havre, 60 tons of soft German have been dealt in at 21l. 16s. per ton, as well as 200 tons of Spanish, to be delivered at a future date at 21l. 12s. per ton. At Rotterdam, Spanish has been quoted at 11 1/2 fls.; Stolberg and Eachweller, 12 fls.; and German, 11 1/2 fls. Lead is firmly held at Hamburg, and some supplies of soft German have been received. At Stettin and Cologne, prices have been firm, and without change; at Berlin, however, affairs have been less animated. On the Brussels Bourse of Commerce old lead has been dealt in at 18l. 16s. per ton. The situation of the zinc markets is generally less satisfactory. Thus, at Paris, rough Silesian has fallen from 23l. 8s. to 22l. 16s. per ton, without scarcely any business having been done. The demand has shown diminished activity at Hamburg, and at Breslau there has also been less firmness. Prices were last quoted as follows on the Brussels Bourse of Commerce:—Rolled zinc, Vieille-Montagne and Corphalle, 27l. 8s. per ton; ditto, from other sources, supply, 26l. 4s.; rough zinc in ingots, first fusion, 22l.; and old zinc, 11l. 12s. per ton.

A NEW IRON IMPROVER.

We some time since alluded to the introduction by Mr. Robert Mushet, of Coleford, of the system of using a certain proportion of Ilmenite in the blast-furnace to improve the quality of the iron produced, and it has now been proved beyond question that the result of the admixture is a very superior class of iron. Indeed, the experience of several years has convinced Mr. Mushet that a degree of tenacity, strength, and body is secured by the use of pure oxides of Titanium in combination with the ordinary ores of iron, which can be obtained in no other way. Ilmenite, the most abundant ore of Titanium, is that to which Mr. Mushet naturally gives the preference, since as much of it is composed entirely of Titanic acid, with pure oxides of iron, the compound is, consequently, altogether free from deleterious ingredients. The great advantage which the use of Titanium ore possesses over almost every other iron improver is that the operation of smelting is carried on in precisely the same manner as usual, the ore simply being mixed with the bulk being smelted in the proportion of from 2 1/2 to 10 per cent., according to the nature of the ore used, and the character of iron required to be produced.

The successes attending the use of the new material have induced a Birmingham company, styled the Titanium Ore Company, to undertake its supply to the trade generally, and, judging from the recorded results, there can be no doubt that a very extensive trade in the article will spring up. Thus, when only 7 1/2 per cent. of the Ilmenite was added to hematite iron ore, the pig-iron produced was simply puddled, and the puddle bar drew sound and clear to 1/2 in., and was found to possess the extraordinary tensile strength of 44 tons to the square inch; in another case where carbonate of iron was substituted for hematite iron ore, the tensile strength was no less than 47 tons to the square inch. Applied in the manufacture of steel, the addition of a suitable proportion of Ilmenite raises the tensile strength of given steel to the extent of from 20 to 30 tons per square inch, and yet the Ilmenite steel can be produced at a lower price per ton. The company in question supply three classes of the Titanium ore, all containing from 43 1/2 to 45 per cent. of oxide of Titanium, but varying in the proportions of the protoxide and peroxide of iron to each other, so that there is every facility for suiting the Ilmenite ore to the iron ore at the manufacturer's disposal. It has already been mentioned that the Titanium ore can be used as if it were an ordinary ore of iron, but it should be added that it may also be employed in other ways. It appears that when used in the blast-furnace from 2 to 7 1/2 per cent. of the Ilmenite is added to the ordinary working ore burden of the furnace, but generally 2 1/2 per cent. is found to be sufficient to effect a marked improvement; in this case it is not even necessary to inform the workmen that any change of the ore has been made, though the resulting product will afford ample evidence of the fact. Or the Titanium ore can be crushed fine and blown in through the tuyeres, and it is found that when used in this way the result upon every class of pig-iron is really extraordinary.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

APRIL 26.—Mr. J. R. McClean (President) in the chair.

The first paper read was "On the Structure of Locomotive Engines for ascending steep inclines, especially when in conjunction with sharp curves on railways," by Mr. J. Cross.

After alluding to the torsion on the axles of ordinary locomotives when traversing curves, to the rapid destruction of tires and rails, and to the diminution of haulage power, owing to the wheels becoming rail-bound, the author proceeded to describe in detail an engine fitted with Adams' radial axle-boxes and spring tires, which had been built for use on the St. Helens' line. This engine was on eight wheels, with a rigid base of 8 ft. only, being the distance between the centres of the coupled wheels, while the actual wheel base was 22 ft. The radial axle-boxes were only a little larger than ordinary engine axle-boxes; but instead of being square to the framing, they were struck with a radius having its centre in the centre of the adjoining axle, giving in this case a radius of 7 ft., which the axle-box guide blocks were curved to fit. The boxes were allowed to play laterally 1/4 in. on each side; and the spring pin, instead of being fixed on the top of the box, was fitted with a small slide or roller, so as to allow the box to traverse freely from side to side under it. Each axle-box weighed 3 1/2 cwt., and the only additional parts were the spring pin rollers. While the engine was moving at high speeds, the boxes had an incessant lateral vibration. By the use of spring tires an additional lateral motion was also possible, and such tires gave a better grip on the rail, as by slightly flattening under the weight of the wheel, they presented more surface for friction. This engine was constructed to traverse curves of 200 ft. radius, but had gone round one of 132 ft. radius, and was then free from all jerking motion; was perfectly steady at 60 miles an hour on straight lines without a train attached; had taken seven carriages with a load weighing 72 tons up a gradient of 1 in 36, combined with a curve of 440 ft. radius; and had been on regular duty on the St. Helens' line since Nov., 1863.

The second paper read was "On the Impedimental Friction between Wheel Tires and Rails, with plans for improvement," by Mr. W. B. Adams. The author thought that the chief source of destruction in rolling stock and permanent way, apart from disproportionate weight, arose from the blows and friction between the wheel tires and the rails; and this, was, jumping and sliding. This conclusion was verified by the contrary results practically obtained on the main line of the North London Railway at Bow. He considered that the best mode of preventing the blow was to provide for elastic resilience immediately under the tire beneath the wheel, and immediately under the rail, taking care that the rail joints were elastically supported by fishes of sufficient depth; a continuous elasticity which could only be obtained by discontinuous supports, as with the double-headed rail on an elastic base—the flat footed and bridge rails with continuous supports not being adapted for it; and that the rail thus elastically supported should be in itself as rigid as possible. On the North London line this desirable result had been obtained by laying down longitudinal timbers on the ordinary cross sleepers, and placing the rail supports not on the cross sleepers but between them; the cross sleepers being packed, and the longitudinal timbers, so as to yield elastic action. In a lapse of nearly two years and a half the ordinary iron rails laid on this system were undamaged, and the cross sleepers firm and unmoved, in marked contrast to the rails laid in the ordinary rigid way. He argued that the sliding, or frictional movement of the tires on the rails, could only be completely guarded against by permitting each wheel to revolve separately, or by permitting the tires to slip on the wheels, and at the same time providing for end play of the axles between the rails, in such a mode that the rails might govern the flanges, and keep the several axles at right angles to the rails, whether on straight lines, or on curves. This had been accomplished by applying a hoop spring of tempered steel between the wheel and tire, enabling the tire to slip round on the wheel, or the wheel to slip within the tire, and the tire slightly to flatten in the case of driving-wheels, and to rock laterally to fit an unequal surface of rail. These results had been practically verified on the North London and the St. Helens' lines, where Staffordshire tires under elastic use had far exceeded in durability Krupp's best steel. In conclusion, he remarked that the sleepers, or foundations of the permanent way, could not be too firmly or too rigidly bedded; and that iron or stone blocks, as in the original system, chemically durable, might be advantageously substituted for timber, if elastic resilience were provided. The results of the cross sleepers firmly packed under the elastic superstructure, where the wheel pressure was distributed over two sleepers, instead of resting on one, demonstrated the advantage of a perfectly solid foundation.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—The last monthly meeting of the executive committee of this association was held at the offices, on Tuesday (Mr. H. R. Greg in the chair), when Mr. L. E. Fletcher, chief engineer, presented his report, of which the following is an abstract:—During the last month 169 engines had been examined, and 313 boilers, eight of the latter being examined specially and one tested with hydraulic pressure. Of the boiler examinations, 253 have been external, nine internal, and 51 thorough. In the boilers examined 140 defects have been discovered, seven of them being dangerous. Four dangerous cases of fracture occurred at the seams of rivets at the bottom of externally-fired boilers. In three of these cases the injury manifested itself in leakage, and

in cracks at the rivet holes, some of them extending for as much as 12 in. into the plate. In the fourth instance, one of the plates over the fire rest completely through from one end to the other at a transverse line of rivet-holes, the rest gaping open about three-fourths of an inch. A boiler lately put under the charge of the association was found on the thorough examination to be so eaten away at the bottom over the midfeather wall, on which it was set, that a considerable portion of the plates was reduced to half their original thickness; fortunately, the diameter of the boiler was small, so there was a considerable margin of strength. It is, however, another of those constantly recurring instances of the danger of setting boilers on midfeathers, an explosion took place on Feb. 2 of which the particulars could not be obtained at the time. I am now favoured with a copy of the report drawn up by the two engineers officially appointed to examine the boiler and investigate the cause of explosion, from which it appears that the cause of the explosion was simply the insufficiency of the boiler, especially when it is added that old cracks, about 5 feet long, were found running along the sides of the flue, and which had been patched with plates barely 1/4 in. in thickness. The boiler was evidently miscalculated in the first place, and its condition neglected in the second, and hence the explosion, which competent inspection could not have failed to prevent. For the past month I have to report one explosion, by which one man was killed and three others injured; but as it occurred at a long distance from Manchester, it has not been personally investigated.

MANCHESTER GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of members was held on Tuesday at the Museum, Peter-street.—Mr. A. Knowles (the President) in the chair. Mr. Aitken exhibited some horns, apparently of deer, which he said were found in the valley of the Irwell, near Rosendale, 6 ft. from surface, in a bed of valley gravel. The river appeared to have moved its course frequently in the valley, and in the excavation for a drain the horns had been found. The gravel was strong and heavy. A bone had been found in connection with the horns, which were, in all probability, those of the red deer, which tradition said had been abundant in the valley.—Mr. Plant said there was no doubt that one of the specimens shown was the core and part of the skull of *Ursus primigenius*. The others were the horns of the red deer of Scotland.—Mr. W. R. Barr read the paper "On the Quaternary Deposits of the Valley of the Mersey, near Stockport." Mr. Barr explained that he used the word quaternary instead of the ambiguous word postglacial. He described the formation of the district, and the deposit of sand and gravel in three terraces, which were severally 150, 170, and from 220 to 250 ft. above the level of the sea. From the contour of the country he argued that there was evidence of the action of the sea, which at one time covered the district. An interesting discussion followed, and a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Barr.

At the Royal Geological Society of Ireland meeting, Mr. E. Reynolds read a communication upon "Thalliferous Pyrites, from Ballydehob, county Cork." He said that he had examined several Irish ores from this element since he had laid his last notice on this subject before them, in 1863, but that the present specimen was the only one in which he had succeeded in discovering thallium, and hence only in small quantity. The President remarked that as Mr. Reynolds had kindly brought apparatus for exhibiting some experiments with spectral analysis, it would be better to adjourn the meeting at once, so as to afford the Fellows and visitors an opportunity of leaving their seats to see the experiments. The meeting was accordingly adjourned, and the gentlemen present spent some time in examining the apparatus, &c., and seeing the spectra afforded by some of the rarer metals.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

GREAT WHEEL FOR.—The adventurers are very fortunate in the development of Wheel Metal. Important information has been received that a splendid lode has been already cut below the slide, at Ivey's shaft. Should this lode hold down in depth, as it has under similar circumstances at Metal shaft, the permanency of the mine is established, and will be a lasting and profitable adventure.

THE VIGRA AND CLOGAU COMPANIES have received from the mines this week 17 ozs. 13 dwts. of Gold, from 15 cwt. 1 qr. 19 lbs. of quartz.

GWYNFYDD (Gold).—Another rich discovery of gold has been made at this mine, in what is now called Chidlaw's lode. This makes the fourth lode in this set in which visible gold in appreciable quantities has been found. Two of the lodes are of very large size. Four large Britten's machines are to be erected as soon as possible. These discoveries have produced, probably, greater excitement in the usually quiet town of Dolgelly than anything heretofore known. The inhabitants, almost for the first time, are becoming bold in their investments. It is not very surprising that they should, for the proprietors very readily accede to the requests of parties to be admitted on the mine, where the discoverer, Griffith Williams, recently promoted to the rank of captain, triumphantly displays the "treasures of the rocks to their astonished gaze." Tourists are being attracted already to the celebrated waterfalls, Pully-Cain and Rhadr Mawddach, both of which being on the mines. John Jones, of Tyn-y-groes, "Guide-General to the Falls," for 2s. 6d., makes the falls doubly attractive by the golden legends he relates of their new Halfrail. John Jones expects a glorious summer; he will, probably, increase his fee to 3s. 6d., and he richly deserves it, for inducing an extension of the tour to Old Cwmhelian, where the adventurers have at last been rewarded by the discovery of some beautiful specimens of visible gold in both quartz and blende.

CWMEHELIAN.—Capt. Hoskin has discovered some more splendid specimens of gold in the blende on this old mine, which came from the 40-ft. wide junction of lode at the east mine.

At the WELSH GOLD some more rich stuff has been found in their shaft.

At GLASDU they are very busy preparing for dressing copper ores.

PRINCE OF WALES.—The stamps and amalgamating barrels are nearly completed, and it is expected that operations will be commenced in about a fortnight.

CLOGAU.—Another rich shoot of gold is reported.

CASTELL CARN DOCHAN.—This mine maintains its promising appearance, and will soon make its first return of gold. Some beautiful stones of gold have been raised this last week. The foundations of the small engine-house are laid, and preparations are making for the large buildings for the stamps, &c.

At WHEEL ROSE the prospects are splendid, and the amount of ore discovered valued at above 80,000l. The agents at the meeting, on Tuesday, stated that the 80, going west, might be valued at 160l. per fathom. The 70 and west is close to Great North Downs boundary, and the 60 west is stope to within 2 fms. of said boundary, and suspended, worth 30l. per fathom. Mr. Waters, who holds considerably more than two-thirds of Wheel Rose, in proposing "Success to neighbouring Mines," stated he had recently purchased 800 shares in Great North Downs.

EAST CHIVERTON.—Captain James Nancarrow (April 22) reports:—We have finished cutting the plant in the 35, and have commenced to sink for a deeper level. We have also driven west on the south lode 35 fathoms, but this end is now suspended for want of air. We have also put four men to take up an adit level from the north to the boundary of our shaft, which is 300 fms. north of our present workings. I suspect this adit would come in over 30 fathoms deep to our engine-shaft; I have great hopes of this, as I know there are four or five lodes between this adit.

NORTH DEVON.—The winze below the adit is now worth 25 cwt. per fathom. The stope in the 20 is worth from 30 to 35 cwt. per fm., and the winze below the 20 is worth nearly 3 tons per fm., and evidently greatly improving in depth. The 30 is expected to soon get under the rich ore ground gone down in the level above. Should the winze from the 20 hold good to the 30 a most valuable mine will be laid open.

CAPE CORNWALL (St. Just).—The surface work is progressing very favourably. There is now a good road from St. Just on to the mine. The masons have commenced building the engine and boiler-houses. The smiths' shop is already completed, and the account-house is in a very forward state.—J. CARTHEW, R. GOLDWORTHY.

At NORTH TREKERRY, Tresider's shaft is now down the 100, on a fine lode of ore, and the ends will commence driving east and west on a very productive lode. This neighbourhood is giving proofs in Wheel Rose that the mines are making in depth, and this is the second bunch of ore, and nearing the elvans, great results may be anticipated in a very short time.

EAST LOVELL has baffled both long experience and well-directed operations. The "bears" persevered much, but the property, like a Phoenix, rose gradually and silently from its ashes, making it, indeed, hard for them to bear. Now many of these "bears" are "bulls"; and at this moment, like unhappy Tantalus (for the water has been nearer them this week) and a fearful state of anxiety. As with poor Tantalus, so will it be with the "bills."—Felix.

It is with no slight degree of pleasure we announce the starting again of the well-known HOLYOOD MINES, in the county of Tipperary, as we are glad to chronicle anything relative to this peculiar branch of national industry when faithfully and honestly carried out. This mine was first worked by the late Holyood Company in 1846. The operations were continued with great success up to 1857, and large profits were annually divided among the shareholders; but it being then requisite to considerably extend operations, the shareholders, being few, at once became frightened and refused to subscribe further capital; the consequence was the workings ceased, and the lease became forfeited. It has obtained the high position of being considered one of the richest mines in the United Kingdom, the ore sold averaging 18l. per ton. This mine has been leased to a party of English and Irish gentlemen at a royalty, to induce them to embark in the undertaking; and as Ireland, doubtless, contains much mineral wealth as any other country, we trust that, under its present efficient management, the time is not distant when the mine will regain its former position in the Dividend List.

THE HAVAN MINES sampled their first parcel of silver-lead ore, 50 tons, on Monday, the result of one month's crushing. Their mines have further improved in the bottom levels, and with the completion of the dressing-floors and machinery, and the development of their very extensive property, the returns are likely to steadily and materially increase, and pay good dividends to the fortunate shareholders.

CHANE.—For some time past this mine has not looked so well as formerly, and for the last two or three months has been decidedly poor, although the lode have improved in composition and in those characteristics most favourable for the deposit of ore. During the last week or so, however, considerable improvements have taken place in some of the most important parts of the mine—in the Brigant shaft, in the 60, driving west, and in the 30 fm. level, driving west. The lode in the bottom of the Brigant shaft is now about 3 1/2 ft. wide, with a small leader of copper ore, and is looking better than at any previous time during the working of the mine. Any discovery of ore in this lode—which also passes through Seton and West Seton, and should more properly be called the Seton than the Brigant lode—is of the utmost importance, seeing the immense returns which have been made from those mines. In the 60 fm. west, on the Crane lode, the lode has increased in width 3 ft., in connection with the lode, and is now producing very good stones of lead and mandle, and thickly impregnated with copper ore. This level is now approaching the direction of the bunch of ore gone down in the bottom of the 30, and passed through that level some months since. There is as yet no level driven to any distance between the 30 and the 60, the 50 fm. level having been scarcely driven at all, although it has produced a considerable quantity of copper ore even in this small distance. A week or so since, in bringing up a lode in the valley to the west of Crane, and between it and Wheel Harrier, the elvan course was cut, and also two lodes producing yellow and black copper ore, mandle and spar at surface. This is most important, for both these mines very greatly increase the value of each of them.

ROSKEAR.—This mine is opening up even more satisfactorily than the most sanguine shareholder could have expected. In the 30 fm. level, driving west, the lode is worth fully 15l. to 17l. per fm. At this point there is a good course of ore upwards of a foot wide, the lode also producing tin. The copper is a yellow sulphate of very high quality, and possessing all the characteristics which in this district point out a lasting course of ore. There seems to be every probability that this mine will again be as rich, if not richer, than in its former workings. There are four known lodes in the set which have never been worked on, and which are parallel to the lode from which the large returns were made in the last working and also to the rich lode of Dolcoath. The great elvan course passes directly through the centre of the set. It was in connection with this elvan course that the large returns have been made on this run of mines, and the Cook's Kitchen great cross-course, which has always rendered the lode subject to its influence highly productive in the western boundary of the set. Taking all these facts into consideration, and seeing that the lode are in the same strata of

ground parallel to and intersected by the same cross-courses as those of Dolcoath and North Keston, from the former of which mine upwards of 5,000,000 worth of mineral has been raised, as appeared in a statement published a short time since—there is every reason to believe that it will be one of the rich mines of the Cambrian district. In reason to the returns which are being made as above mentioned, there are also considerable quantities of tin being returned from the barrows left from the last working, the tinstuff in these barrows producing 2½ to 3 cwt. of tin for 10 tons of stuff. This will pay very well for removing and dressing.

FRANK MILLS (Christow) is opening out one of the best lead mines in the two counties. A fine lode has been intersected at the 100, and driven through for 40 fms. in length, the end of the shaft will be immediately sunk to the next level; the lode in the pit; when finished the appearance better than ever seen in the mine before, and a good lode bottom present in the 110 fathom level. There was sampled, on Wednesday, 100 tons may be expected in the 110 fathom level. The sales of the present quarter will realise 3800l. Few lead mines are making larger returns.

NANGLIES.—This mine continues to look well. The lode was taken down last Tuesday, and is still worth 75l. to 80l. per fathom.

AT GREAT SOUTH CHIVERTON the works are being pushed forward with the utmost dispatch, and increasing confidence of cutting the lode rich when intersected. The opinions of the neighbourhood are unanimous in believing it will prove a great and lasting mine.

AT BULLER AND BASSET UNITED MINES there has been an important improvement in the south lode; several shareholders have examined the specimens of the stones of copper ore at the office, and are much encouraged thereby. The south lode has improved in the last 2 or 3 feet driving from spots to stones of copper ore of a very congenial character, and showing strong indications of speedy improvement. This is the first time stones of yellow copper ore have been met with in these mines.

WHEAL KEETH.—An important improvement has taken place here. At the quarterly meeting, held about a month ago, the 150 east was valued at 10l. per fm.; it has now improved to 30l. to 40l. per fm., and the other eastern levels are looking well. A great rise in the price of shares has been the natural consequence of this improvement. Shares, which were not saleable at 20l., have now risen to 30l. and 40l. each. This is not at all to be wondered at, when it is considered that there are only 240 shares in the mine, which, at 100l. per share, would only come to half the price of Cook's Kitchen at 20l. This mine was formerly very rich in the western part, and the eastern portion now bids fair to become as rich. We hear it has been determined to sink a new shaft to facilitate the development of the eastern ground.

NEW DEVON CONSOLS.—Capt. Joseph Richards states that "the lode lately opened on by costean pits is running through the set for nearly a mile in length, and I believe it will be found good in depth. The new engine-shaft is so fixed as to command this lode and the cross-courses at a fair depth. The former workers never saw this lode (beyond the depth of a few feet), although it is the nearest lode to the Devon Great Consols."

HAYE VALLEY (Callington).—The operations here have hitherto been making an open-cutting into a hill, and working quarry fashion 5 fms. deep, in a mass of gossan, intersected with tin, more or less, and of which we have sold £1300 worth—more than sufficient to meet the expenses. Of late, however, there has been a falling off in the returns of tin, and there not being enough to pay, operations upon it have been suspended. And in order to prove the mine at a deeper point—say, 15 fms.—we have resumed driving the adit level into the hill east, and no doubt we shall ere long discover some well-defined and regularly settled lode or lodes. Our expenditure is, of course, reduced to the smallest possible amount. All the largest shareholders continue their holdings, with the view of fully testing the ground, as the indications are of an extraordinarily favourable description. My decided opinion is that this mass of gossan is the junction of two east and west copper lodes and a large cross-course, and that at a moderate depth below adit highly productive lodes will be met with.—WILLIAM WATSON, Purser: Kelly Park, Callington, April 25.

NORTH DEVON (Silver-Lead).—A few particulars in relation to this mine may not be unacceptable to your readers at the present moment, its market value having steadily increased 4000l. to 5000l. within the last two months, and its real value is much greater extent. It appears that a large body of ore has been discovered in a new lode now in course of being laid open, the ore at present extending from near the surface to below the 20 fms. level, and improving both in quality and quantity going down. The mine sinking below the 20 is reported worth 30l. to 40l. per fm., and assuming the appearance of a regular settled lode. A cross-cut has been driven to intersect the new lode in the 30, and a few fathoms further driving will reach the ore ground going down from the level above, and communicate with the winze now sinking below that level. The cost of draining the mine is remarkably moderate, not exceeding 8l. to 10l. per month. The erection of a water-wheel and crusher will be completed this week, 10l. per month. The dressing-floors enlarged to suit the requirements of the mine. The last call, of 1s. per share, making 13s. paid, was made in October, 1863, and as 12 tons of ore per month will pay all costs, and as a much larger quantity is now raised, it is hoped that considerable profits will soon be realised. There are no calls or other debts due to the company, and on the other hand the company have no debts beyond the current month's costs, but a credit balance in the bank. Although the number of shares is nominally 20,000 it is in reality but 16,000, that being the number issued, and it is not the intention of the directors to issue more shares until the end of 1864, a year. The lode in this week reported to be worth 15l. per fm. in the winze below adit, 20l. per fm. in the steps below the 10, and upwards of 30l. per fm. in the winze below the 20.

NOVA SCOTIA LAND AND GOLD CRUSHING AND AMALGAMATING CO.—The managing director states in his advice by the present mail, should his expectations be realised, the remittance by next mail will be largely in excess of the amount forwarded by the mail on the 31st ult. In reference to the new ground at Oldham, the agent there, Mr. Higgins, makes the following important communication:—"The work on the Hall claims has been vigorously prosecuted during the past fortnight, but not with satisfactory results. This led me to the conclusion that the true position of the Hall vein in the west part of our ground was a short distance either north or south of the present workings, whereupon I employed three men to prospect for the vein. This was on the 12th inst. On the following day I was cheered with the intelligence that a very small vein, showing visible gold, was found 10 ft. south, and about 20 ft. west, of our present workings. This was speedily followed by a second, and then a third vein, all exhibiting fine disseminating gold. These three veins form a group within a distance of 1 ft. 6 in., and although small gold. You will have some idea of the effect of this discovery when I inform you that the claim joining our ground on the west suddenly rose in value from a nominal price to \$5000."

RHEINISH CONSOLS.—G. Sweet, April 26: Bliedach: We are passing through the lode in the cross-cut driving north from the adit level, and it is producing excellent stones of lead and blende, but it is not yet cut through, consequently I cannot state its value. We are making good progress in sinking the shaft. There is no alteration in the deep adit cross-cut. The lead to bring the water to work the wheel at Christians is almost completed. The launders are in progress, and we are now building the loading for the wheel. I hope by the end of May everything will be completed to pump the water out of the shaft.—James Watt: The new shaft is between 3 and 4 fathoms deep in a soft sandstone, and easy for sinking; I hope by the end of May it will be down the old workings.—Fartherberg: We are now securing the old shaft, and putting it in repair. We expect to have the lode in the cross-cut at Louise very shortly.—Volgtkaule: Since we commenced operations at this mine we have extended the adit end about 19 fathoms, and by calculation there cannot be a great distance between the present end and the lode. There is a good deal of water running out of the end, and it is impregnated considerably with iron.

PACHUCA.—Capt. Paul, March 25: Since my last we have met with a great increase of water in La Cruz level west, which kept the whim going nearly all the time; the horses have been hard worked, one died, and I have purchased another for \$12; we are driving on a part of the lode with very pretty quartz, but have not got either of the walls. We have met with a cross lode in La Cruz east, composed chiefly of jaspers and bronzes; the ground is very heavy, and came away in large masses; a man was killed a short time since by a fall from a pit. It requires a great deal of timber. We have not been able to drive the end for a week, neither do I expect we shall for the next; the end is dry, although there is still water in San Jorge level. There is no alteration in San Juan end during the month, ground hard; we cannot be far from the lode. I have put some men to sink a winze below San Juan level, in front of cross-cut, to communicate with San Jorge level for ventilation, it being so hot there that the timber decays in a few months. The axle-tree and span-beam for a whim to go on San Pascual shaft is brought in; I expect the remainder of the timber next week. In the Santiago level west, at San Luis, the lode has taken a more westerly direction; the fault underlies a little south; the lode is still very large, with several branches of hard quartz veins forming a group within a distance of 1 ft. 6 in., and although small gold, the lode is hard and the air bad. In the Santiago level east the ground is much harder, especially on the south part; they have only driven 3½ fms. in four weeks, as we have got nearly under the perpendicular of the old shaft at surface. I intended to put the men to drive south next week to communicate with the old workings, but owing to the hard ground on that part I shall continue the level a little further, when I hope to meet with more favourable ground. I am very glad to say that the tools are at last on the road from Vera Cruz, as we are very much in want of picks and shovels.

GOLD MINING IN CALIFORNIA.—The works on the Gould and Curry property (Nevada) have reached the depth of 420 feet the whole length of the mine—1200 ft. The ore is now exceedingly rich, and the vein 46 ft. in width. In ten days in December the Gould and Curry mill shipped \$185,000 in bullion. Forty new stamps are being added, and a new 400 horse power engine to drive the immense machinery of the establishment. The shares, on which \$500 have been paid, are now worth \$4800; and a dividend of \$125 per share was paid on March 5.

COAL IN AMERICA.—The unequalled wealth and rapid development of the coal fields of the United States as a dynamic element in our industrial progress afford one of the most striking evidences of our recent advance. The product of all the coal mines of the United States in 1850 was valued at \$7,173,750. The annual value of the anthracite and bituminous coal, according to the eighth census, was over \$19,000,000. The increase was over \$12,000,000, and was at the rate of 169 per cent. on the product of 1850. It was chiefly produced in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Virginia. The coal mined in Pennsylvania in 1850 was valued at \$5,268,351. In the year ending June 1, 1860, the State produced 9,397,333 tons of anthracite, worth \$11,869,574, and of bituminous coal 66,994,295 bushels, valued at \$2,833,859, making a total value of \$14,703,433, or an excess of \$7,229,683 over the total product of the Union in 1850. Of bituminous coal, Ohio raised 28,339,000 bushels, the value of which was \$1,539,713; and Virginia 9,542,627 bushels, worth \$699,188. The increase in Ohio was \$819,587, and in Virginia \$222,780, in the value of mineral fuel, being at a rate of 113 per cent. in the former, and 47 per cent. in the latter. The increase in Pennsylvania was 179 per centum on the yield of 1850.—American Mining Gazette.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.—In re the Waterloo Life, Education, Casualty, and Self-Relief Assurance Company, before the Lords Justices, a person was held not to be a contributor of the company in respect of shares transferred to him without consideration, by order of the directors, by one who held them in trust for the company, for the sole purpose of colourably qualifying him for the office of director; the Court being satisfied that he was not a party to the breach of trust. Lord Justice Turner said, in transactions with these companies it was greatly to be lamented that the honest course was scarcely ever pursued. The tricks that went on in such companies were very much to be regretted.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—THE KNIFE SUPERSEDED.—Al afflicted with ulcers, diseases of the bones, and inflammation of the joints, should read this testimonial of the curative powers of these healing and purifying remedies. John Allen, 17, Denmark-street, Leicester, suffered severely from a bad foot for three years, during which long period he was under surgical treatment, without any perceptible benefit. He resolutely objected to amputation, which seemed the only course open, till he fortunately tried Holloway's remedies; these gave him great relief, and at last completely cured him. Spots, blemishes, sores, and skin disorders arise from impure blood.

India Office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA
IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before MONDAY, the 24 May next, to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply—
SLIP COPPER.
And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock P.M. of the said 24 day of May, 1864, after which hour no tender will be received.
India Office, April 22, 1864. GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.

A GENTLEMAN, having a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of CHEMISTRY in its APPLICATIONS to METALLURGY and MANUFACTURES, WISHES for an APPOINTMENT, in which the above requirements are AVAILABLE. He is also open to give advice to patentees and others on improvements in metallurgical and manufacturing processes, or the machinery connected therewith.—Address, "Chemist," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

A GENTLEMAN, with good certificates from one of the best Austrian Mining colleges, and a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of SILVER ORES, and the VARIOUS MANIPULATIONS to which they are subjected, besides a great PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE in ASSAYING, SMELTING, and SURVEYING, and all that belongs to mining in general, WISHES for an APPOINTMENT.—Address, "Z," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

A YOUNG CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEER is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT. Has had experience in collieries and lead mines. Unexceptionable references and testimonials.—Address, "Beta," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO BLAST FURNACE MANAGERS.—WANTED, for an extensive IRONWORKS in SOUTH WALES, an EXPERIENCED and COMPETENT FURNACE MANAGER.—Apply by letter, with full particulars, to "S," care of Messrs. Pott and Son, Royal Exchange.

FORGE AND MILL MANAGER WANTED.—One who is thoroughly qualified to SUPERINTEND the PUDDLING as well as the MANUFACTURE of SHEET, PLATE, and BAR IRON. High testimonials will be required.—Address, "J. W.," Post-office, Neath, Glamorganshire.—April 26, 1864.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a Cornishman, who will be despatched in about a fortnight, as MINE AGENT and ENGINEER, either in one or both capacities, as may be required. He has filled a situation in both capacities for some years. No objection to go abroad, as he has been some years on the Continent, and talks Spanish. Testimonials, with specimens of drawings, &c., can be produced.—Address, "P. A.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WANTED, a 24 in. WINDING and STAMPING ENGINE. Particulars to be forwarded to Mr. THOMAS HOLLOW, Lelant, Hayle. March 28, 1864.

A FIRST-CLASS TIN AND COPPER MINE SETT in CORNWALL to BE DISPOSED OF. It can be worked by water-power. Reports, &c., can be had on application to "F. W.," MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES AND OTHERS.—TO BE LET, a LARGE VIRGIN COAL FIELD, in the CENTRE of the GLAMORGAN BASIN, containing all the best steam and other veins of coal, and through the heart of which the Taff Vale Railway runs for about a mile.—For particulars, apply to "D. V. C.," at Messrs. Howes and Co., No. 7, Tavistock Hill, Holborn Hill, London.

TWENTY HORSE PORTABLE ENGINE.—FOR SALE, a 20 horse power PORTABLE ENGINE, SECOND HAND, on wheels. Contractors and mining agents will find this an excellent engine for pumping or sawing. For particulars, apply by letter to "A. B. C.," care of Messrs. Dawson and Sons, 74, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

ON SALE, a FIRST-CLASS NEW HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE, has 12 in. cylinder, 2 ft. stroke, with strong link motion to valve for reversing. Very suitable for a winding engine. Price, £75. Also, one same size, with governor complete. Price, £75. Other sizes proportionately low.—Apply to ISAAC W. BOUTLON, Ashdon-under-Lyffe.

HORIZONTAL ENGINES FOR SALE, at very low prices:—One 12 in. cylinder, 24 in. stroke; one 12 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke; and two 14 in. cylinders, 24 in. stroke. All ready for delivery, and may be had with or without fly-wheels.—Apply to Messrs. E. PAGE and Co., Laurence Pountney-place, Laurence Pountney-hill, Cannon-street, E.C.

A NEW STEAM FUEL—SMALL COAL AND SLACK UTILISED.—THE INVENTOR of a NEW FUEL, in the production of which ANY QUANTITY of SMALL COAL may be PROFITABLY UTILISED, and which, whether used for steam or domestic purposes, will be ONE-FIFTH the COST of COAL, and of THREE TIMES the HEATING POWER, is PREPARED to GRANT LICENSES to THOSE DESIROUS of USING THE INVENTION. Liberal terms will be offered.—Letters addressed Mr. A. WALL, MINING JOURNAL Office, will be forwarded.

THE TYNEWYDD SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £15,000, in 7500 shares of £2 each.
Deposit, 10s. per share to be paid on application, and 10s. on allotment.
No call to exceed 5s. per share, nor to be made at shorter intervals than three months.

DIRECTORS.
ALEXANDER CALDER, Esq. (Director Terriello Copper Mining Company), 79, Cannon-street, E.C.
WILLIAM CREMER, Esq. (Director Terriello Copper Mining Company), 11, Brunswick-road, Brighton.

LEICHT, Col. G. H. MONEY (Director St. Cuthbert Lead Smelting Company), 9, Berkeley-street, Berkeley-square, W.
T. W. PILCHER, Esq. (Director Whittington Freehold Colliery Company), 10, Earl's-terrace, Kensington, W.

H. W. SPERRAT, Esq. (Director St. Cuthbert Lead Smelting Company), 2, Walbrook-buildings, Walbrook, E.C.
BANKERS—The City Bank, Threadneedle-street, E.C.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Hughes, Masterman, and Hughes, 17, Bucklersbury, E.C.
BROKERS—William Morris, Esq., 80, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.
S. M. PENNEY, Esq., 16, St. Vincent-place, Glasgow.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. T. R. COMYN.
21, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing and working the mining sets of Tynewydd, Moelgolomen, and Bwlch-Glas, in the county of Cardigan, situate about four miles south-east of Tal-y-bont, and about eight miles north-east of Aberystwyth, to which seaport there are excellent roads, and the cost of carriage is easy.

Two profitable lodes converging to a point eastward on the great lode have been worked upon, and already about 12 tons of splendid ore have been taken down, the produce of the labour of two miners only, the whole of which is lying at the mouth of the adit, and the lode shows every appearance of improvement and continuance.

It is intended to prosecute the works further, in the manner proposed by Mr. Hitchins, the cost of which will not exceed—say, £2500; and as ore in quantity will be got immediately, the directors feel satisfied that a good dividend may be paid within a short time after the mine is in full operation.

The following statistics of Cardiganshire mines are compiled from the MINING JOURNAL of the 5th March, 1864:—

Name of mine.	No. of shares.	Amount paid per share.	Total paid-up capital.	Amount paid in dividends.	Total amount in dividends.
Bronfford.	—	£2 7 6	—	£ 0 16 6	—
Cwm Erfin.	867	7 10 0	£6500	10 13 0	£9,233 11
Cwmystwith (the present company).	128	60 0 0	7680	259 10 0	33,152 0
East Darren.	300	32 0 0	9600	92 10 0	27,450 0
Lieburne.	400	18 15 0	7500	415 10 0	166,200 0

The preliminary expenses will be strictly confined to the necessary disbursements, and no promotion money will be paid in connection with the formation of the company. Full prospectuses and reports may be obtained at the office; and applications for shares may be made to the bankers, to the brokers, or to the directors, at the office, in the form annexed to the prospectus, but no application will be entertained unless accompanied by 10s. per share on the number applied for; and should no allotment be made the deposits will be returned without any deduction whatever.

Extracts from the reports on Tynewydd Silver-Lead Mine.
In conclusion, I have much satisfaction in saying that I not only firmly believe this undertaking to be altogether free from the uncertainty and risk too often attending new mining enterprises, but that it will also be sure to soon result in a very profitable investment.

J. H. HITCHINS,
Consulting Engineer to the Devon Great Consols Mine.

From the number of joints, all giving lead, which are found here, I expect that good deposits of ore will be met with.
ETHELSTANE H. BLAKE,
Consulting Engineer, 25, Poultry, E.C.

We have been miners in this country all our lives, and we think so well of Tynewydd Mines that if we had the means to work it ourselves we would not sell it for £5000. It is certain to pay well, and there is no more conveniently situated mine in the county for working or water power, and the carriage to Aberystwyth is very easy.

JOHN ELLIS, EBENEZER ELLIS, Pontgoch.
Engineer, Aberystwyth.

Supposing the lode to continue to produce 25 to 30 cwt. of ore to the fathom, as it now does, in twelve months, with an outlay of £2,500 to £3,000, 25 to 30 tons per month may be raised, at a profit of £100 to £150 (per month) certain; and it need not be six months before good returns are made, as there are now from 10 to 12 tons of ore broken, which could soon be increased to 50 tons, as there is plenty of coal to work at.

T. CURRIE GREGORY,
Consulting Engineer to the Glasgow Caradon Consols, &c.

I do not think that, in mining, so much evidence to warrant the expectation of success is often met with, as in this case; and I have no hesitation in expressing a favourable opinion of the property.

THE TYNEWYDD SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
One-third of the capital having already been subscribed, notice is hereby given that the LIST OF APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this company will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 9th May, 1864.

By order of the Directors.

EASTERN EXCHANGE BANK (LIMITED).

LIVERPOOL.
Incorporated, with Limited Liability, under the Companies Act, 1862.
Capital, £2,000,000, in 100,000 shares of £20 each. First issue, 50,000 shares.
Deposit on application, £1 per share. Further payment on allotment, £2 per share.
First call, not exceeding £2, not less than one month after allotment.
Further calls, not exceeding £2 10s., at intervals of not less than three months.
It is not intended to call up more than £10 per share.

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE M. BOWEN, Esq., Thomas Manning and Co., Liverpool.
THOMAS CHILTON, Esq., Holderness and Chilton, Liverpool.
EDWARD COMBER, Esq., Edward Comber and Co., Liverpool (Comber, Son, and Co., Bombay).

ROBERT DIROM, Esq., Dirom, Davidson, and Co., Liverpool (Dirom, Hunter, and Co., London).
CHARLES EDWARD DIXON, Esq., Liverpool (Dixon Brothers and Co., Alexandria).
WILLIAM JAMES FERNIE, Esq., Fernie Brothers and Co., Liverpool.
PATRICK HUNTER, Esq., Browne, Hunter, and Co., Liverpool. [Co. Bombay].
EDWARD LAWRENCE, Esq., Edward Lawrence and Co., Liverpool (Lawrence and ANDREW MALCOLMSON, J. and D. Malcolmson and Co., Liverpool).

BANKERS.
Liverpool..... The National Bank of Liverpool.
London..... The National Bank.
The Branches of the National Bank.
Manchester..... Union Bank of Manchester.
Leeds..... London and Northern Bank.
Glasgow..... Mercantile and Exchange Bank.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. LACE, Banner, Gill, and LACE, Liverpool.

BROKERS.
Liverpool..... Messrs. Thomas Tinley and Sons.
London..... Albert Ricardo, Esq., 11, Angel-court.
Manchester..... Messrs. Shore and Kirk, 14, St. Ann's-square.
SECRETARY—A. E. Felly, Esq.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—17, BROWN'S BUILDINGS, EXCHANGE, LIVERPOOL.

PROSPECTUS.

The Eastern Exchange Bank (Limited) is formed to supply a want which has been long felt, and its value will be immediately recognised.

Although Liverpool enjoys an immense export and import trade, and is the port through which the valuable manufactures of Lancashire and Yorkshire pass, it has not a single bank connected with the Mediterranean, the East Indies, China, or Australia.

The exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures to the above countries for the year 1863 amounted to about forty millions, and by far the greater portion was shipped from Liverpool, whilst the produce received in return into Liverpool was of a value of upwards of sixty millions, making a total of one hundred millions sterling.

Whilst London has upwards of 50 banks, with branches in different countries, established for the purpose of affording every facility in exchange transactions, there is no bank of this description, with its head quarters in Liverpool, connected with the East.

The profitable nature of exchange business is well known, and the practice which has become so general of attaching Bills of Lading to Bills of Exchange, renders this the safest description of banking business.

Some evidence of the safety and profitable character of the business is afforded by the present values of the under-mentioned banks, whose chief sources of profits are in connection with exchange operations.

	Paid up per share.	Present price.
Agra and United Service Bank	£50	£145
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, China, and Japan	25	70
Oriental Bank Corporation	25	69
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	20	41
Bank of Australasia	40	74
Imperial Ottoman Bank	10	21
Bank of New South Wales	20	57

The Eastern Exchange Bank (Limited) will have its head quarters in Liverpool. Branch banks will be formed, in the first instance, at Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, China, and Australia, and as the business develops at other places.

The directors of the Eastern Exchange Bank will make arrangements for London business, constituting a first-class London banking agency on mutually advantageous terms. The business of the bank will chiefly consist in negotiating mercantile bills of exchange, granting drafts, in negotiating and collecting bills payable at places where the bank has branches or agencies. It will issue circular notes and letters of credit; will undertake the purchase and sale of securities, the receipts of dividends, and effect remittances between the several places, including London, at which its agencies and branches will be established.

The bank is founded under the Companies Act, 1862, whereby the respective liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares.

There will be no fee for promotion; the remuneration of the directors will be fixed by the shareholders at each annual meeting; and the preliminary expenses will be confined to indispensable outlay.

The Articles of Association lie at the office of the solicitors for inspection.

Applications for shares must be accompanied with a banker's receipt for £1 per share. In case the amount so paid should exceed £3 per share on the number of shares allotted, the surplus will be returned; but if it should fall short, the balance must be paid within seven days after notice of allotment, or in default, the allotment will be cancelled and the deposit forfeited.

If no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned in full.

Applications for shares may be sent through the solicitors or brokers of the company, from whom forms of application may be had.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

(To be retained by the bankers.)
First issue 50,000 shares.

To the Directors of the Eastern Exchange Bank (Limited.)

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to the bankers of the above-named company the sum of £1, I hereby request that you will allot me shares in the said company, and I agree to accept such shares, or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and to become a member of the company; and I authorise you to place my name on the register of members in respect of the shares to be allotted to me, and I agree to be bound by all the conditions and regulations contained in the memorandum and Articles of Association of the company. I further authorise you to forward by post to my address as below the certificate for any shares which may be allotted to me.

Name in full.....
Firm (if any).....
Business or profession.....
Place of business.....
Dated this day of 1864. Residence.....

THE CREDIT MOBILIER COMPANY OF LONDON

(LIMITED).

54, THREEDNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKERS—The London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, E.C.

The company discount approved mercantile and other bills, make advances on negotiable securities, and undertake financial business generally.

WILLIAM HALL, Sec.

IN the MATTER of the CROOKHAVEN MINING COMPANY

(LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS of any kind AGAINST the ABOVE-MENTIONED COMPANY are REQUESTED IMMEDIATELY to FORWARD the SAME to the liquidators appointed to wind-up the affairs of the company, at the offices, 15, Finsbury-place South, London, E.C.

By order, T. C. SMITH,
Clerk to the Liquidators of the Crookhaven Mining Company (Limited).

April 20, 1864.

THE EAST DEL REY MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street Within, on TUESDAY, the 3d of May next, at Twelve o'clock, for the following purposes, viz:—

To receive a report on the acquisition of the well-known Morro Sao Vicente Mine and estate, and to make the necessary arrangements for completing the purchase and working the mine, either by the creation of new shares or otherwise, as may then be agreed upon, and for the above purposes, and generally to amend the Articles of Association by inserting certain usual provisions in respect of calls.

N.B.—The transfer books will be closed from the 3d May to the 17th May, inclusive, 12, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, E.C.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon.

MINES INSPECTED and faithfully REPORTED ON. DEALER in MINING, RAILWAY, and OTHER SHARES.

His monthly "Circular" for April contains a selected list of Cornish and other mines. Forwarded on receipt of six postage stamps.

38, Dowgate-hill Chambers, London, E.C.

MR. JOHN BATTERS, STOCK AND MINING

SHAREBROKER, 13, THROMMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C., pays particular attention to British Lead, Copper, and Tin Mines, for which he solicits orders to sell or buy, at net prices.

MR. BATTERS can recommend one or two mines safe for an early rise of 100 per cent.; reliable information afforded on application.

MINING OFFICES, 28, PRINCESS STREET, MANCHESTER.

LEIGH

BUTE WEST DOCK, CARDIFF—NOTICE OF CLOSING.—REPAIRS being IMMEDIATELY REQUIRED at the ENTRANCE to the BUTE WEST DOCK, it is NECESSARY to CLOSE IT, and NO VESSELS can be ADMITTED AFTER THIS DATE UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. The vessels now in the dock will be passed out as soon as practicable. The repairs will be at once undertaken, and executed with all possible dispatch. The traffic at the Butte West Dock will be carried on as usual. By order of the Trustees of the Marquess of Bute, Butte Docks Office, Cardiff, April 28, 1864. **GEORGE JOHNSON, Dockmaster.**

RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY (LIMITED)
ESTABLISHED 1847.
OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRONWORK.
Passenger carriages and wagons built, either for cash or for payment over a period of years.
RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE.
CHIEF OFFICES, OLDBURY WORKS, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.
LONDON OFFICES, 6, STOREY'S GATE, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED)
is PREPARED TO SUPPLY RAILWAY WAGONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, capable of carrying 6, 8, or 10 tons, at annual rentals, or for purchase on deferred payments, on advantageous terms. **EDMUND FOWLER, Sec.**
OFFICES, 3, NEWHALL STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

FOR SALE, RAILWAY WAGONS.—ONE HUNDRED
10 ton NARROW GAUGE MINERAL WAGONS, with Brown's spring buffers, and spring draw bar. The above wagons are in good running order, and are now let to the Great Western Railway Company, with whom the present lease terminates on the 31st May. To be sold, by deferred payments if preferred by the purchaser. Application to be made in the meantime to Mr. HENRY NUTTEN, Burton House, Westmoreland, who will give every information respecting the same.

EIGHT PER CENT. PREFERENCE SHARES OF THE
WINDY IRON ORE COMPANY (LIMITED).
DIRECTORS,
CHARLES CAPPER, Esq., 9, Mining-lane.
JOSEPH FRY, Esq., Gresham House, Old Broad-street.
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P., 65, Lombard-street.
JOHN LANCASTER, Kirkstall-hall Ironworks, near Wigan. [shirs.
FREDERICK LEVICK, Esq., Cwm Celyn and Blaith Ironworks, Newport, Monmouth.
EDMUND PELL, Esq., Rail-alley, Lombard-street.
JOHN TAYLOR, Esq., 6, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street.
CHARLES REYNOLDS, Esq., Carshalton.

BANKERS—Messrs. Masterman, Peters, Mildred, and Co.
Issue of 10,000 £5 per cent. preference shares of £4 each.
Under the resolution passed at the special general meeting of this company, on the 28th ultimo, the directors are now prepared to receive applications from the public. The surplus income derived from the company's property is already greatly in excess of the interest required for these shares; and as the profits of the company will necessarily be much increased by the new works for which this capital is created, there is every assurance that these shares will form a safe and permanent investment. The shares are payable in four instalments of £1, with three months between each call, but may be paid in full at the option of the subscriber. Forms of application for shares to be obtained of Mr. N. M. MAXWELL, secretary, 4, Allhallows-chambers, Lombard-street, London.

THE PENNANCE CONSOLS SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER
MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
REGISTERED OFFICES, 249, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
Notice is hereby given, that NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES in this mine will be RECEIVED AFTER FRIDAY, the 13th day of May next. By order of the Board, **T. F. MAXWELL, Acting Director.**

EAST WHEAL VORTIN AND COPPER
MINING COMPANY.
In 6000 shares, on the Cost-book System.

A committee of management will be chosen at the first meeting of shareholders. **BANKERS—The Alliance Bank, Lombury, London.**
The Helston Banking Company, Helston, Cornwall.
LONDON MANAGERS,
W. J. DUNSFORD, Esq., 9, Broad-street-buildings, E.C.
LOCAL MINING MANAGERS,
Messrs. Joseph Vivian and W. C. Vivian, Reskadiollic, Camborne, Cornwall.
Solicitor—Tufnell Southgate, Esq., 7, King's-bench-walk, Temple, London.

BROKERS.
Messrs. C. and J. H. Mac-Rae, 10, Tokenhouse-yard, and Stock Exchange, London.
The operations of this company are being carried on in the lands of C. W. Popham, Esq., situate in the Breage and Stithy mining district of Cornwall, which, from its past and present returns of tin, ranks as by far the most productive of that mineral in Europe.

The sett is very large and extensive, and is held for a term of 21 years from this date, at a minimum rental of £40 per annum, and a royalty of 1-24th of the value of the minerals to be raised and sold; and the whole of the machinery, plant, and lease have been purchased of Mr. Nicholas Smith, the former lessee, who has taken a large interest in the present company. The situation is all that can be desired, being immediately eastward of Great Wheal Vor Mine; and all the lodes of the Old Wheal Vor Mine, from which tin of the value of upwards of £2,000,000 sterling has been raised and sold, traverse East Wheal Vor from east to west, as also do the rich Wheal Metal and other lodes now being worked by the Great Wheal Vor Company, and yielding tin to the value of £200 to £400 per fathom.

The Old Wheal Vor Mine produced for a lengthened period the greatest quantity of tin ever returned by any one mine in the world; its returns were twice or thrice as large as the present yield of Dolcoath Mine, which, next to Old Wheal Vor, has been the richest and most profitable tin mine of modern times, and has given its fortunate proprietors £750 per share in dividends, and the present market value of the shares is £550 to £600.

When Old Wheal Vor was most productive the price of black tin was only £35 to £40 per ton, and on that low price the mine gave profits of £4000 per month; had the average price of black tin been then, as now, upwards of £70 per ton, the profits would have been £10,000 or £12,000 per month at the lowest estimate. The present Great Wheal Vor Company's shares were, twelve months ago, selling at about £6 per 500th share, or (say) £36,000 for the mine; the market price since attained, in consequence of the brilliant discovery of tin in the Wheal Metal lode, has been £41 to £42 per share, or £245,000 to £250,000 for the mine, and the profits now being made are £18,000 to £24,000 a year, with every prospect of those profits being rapidly and continually increased.

There are upwards of six known and productive lodes in East Wheal Vor, only two of which are now being operated on, and from the shallow levels on these two lodes alone £12,000 or £13,000 worth of tin has already been raised and sold.

The strata in which the lodes are embedded being identical with the strata in Old Wheal Vor and Wheal Metal, it is the opinion of practical and experienced miners that an energetic continuance of the operations now carried on in sinking the shafts and driving the levels will lead to the discovery at an early period of richer deposits of tin than have already been met with, and that rich and profitable mine will be speedily laid open; the length on the Old Wheal Vor lode being fully 700 fathoms, and on the rich Wheal Metal lode fully 280 fathoms from east to west.

The Wheal Metal lode, now so rich and profitable in Great Wheal Vor, is standing entire in the southern part of East Wheal Vor; therefore, it will be apparent that the present Company's prospects, from vigorous operations being commenced on this lode, are most encouraging.

An important feature connected with the two lodes now being wrought is, that at about the 110 fathom level, these two lodes, viz.—"Wheal Bramble" and "Smith's" lodes will form a junction, which junction, in this district, has usually been productive of an immense deposit of tin—and the levels now driving on these lodes are of the most promising description for yielding tin in profitable quantities.

The machinery and surface works of a large and extensive mine are already erected, and have cost £2700 or £3000 at the least; including this sum, and the costs incidental to sinking the shafts and driving the levels on the course of the lodes, a total expenditure has been incurred by previous adventurers of £35,000 to £40,000, so that active operations are being carried on without incurring any other immediate outlay than the ordinary working cost of a mine.

The mine is drained 65 fathoms below the adit level—or about 80 fathoms from surface—by a 40-inch cylinder pumping engine, which is considered of sufficient power to drain it to a much greater depth; a 30-inch stamping engine with sixteen heads of stamps, and the necessary apparatus for drawing the stuff from the mine, have also been erected; the other erections comprise calcining and counting houses, and the necessary buildings for workshops, &c., dressing-floors, and other surface works have also been constructed; the whole of the machinery, buildings, &c., being in good and efficient condition, repair, and working order.

With the view of continuing the exploration and development of the mineral resources of East Wheal Vor with the utmost rapidity and efficiency, and on a more extensive scale, the adventure has been re-constituted by the present proprietors on the Cost-book System, in 6000 shares, with a subscribed paid-up capital of £5000 in hand, which sum being wholly applicable to the development of the mine (in addition to the £35,000 to £40,000 already expended), competent mining authorities consider amply sufficient for placing it in a profitable position.

The present proprietors having already received applications for a large number of shares, have determined to receive applications from the public for a limited portion only of the residue, at £5 per share; £2 per share to be paid as a deposit on application, and the remaining £3 per share on allotment, and if no allotment is made the deposit will be returned without deduction.

A committee of management will be elected at a meeting of shareholders to be held within one month after the closing of the share list. Applications for shares, in the form annexed, may be made to the brokers; to the Alliance Bank, or to W. J. DUNSFORD, Esq., 9, Broad-street-buildings, London, E.C. Copies of reports from Capt. F. Gill (Great Wheal Vor), Capt. Edward Rogers (Wheal Grylla), Capt. Mark Reed, and W. C. Vivian, together with the full prospectus, can be had on application at the office of the company.—London, April 29, 1864.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Manager of East Wheal Vor Tin and Copper Mining Company.
In 6000 shares on the Cost-book System.

Sir,—I hereby agree to take shares in this company, or any less number that may be allotted to me, at £5 per share, and I herewith hand you a cheque for £ , being the deposit of £3 per share on such shares; and I further agree to pay the remaining sum of £2 per share, within one week after allotment.

Name.....
Address and description.....
Date.....

MR. GEORGE HENWOOD, MINING ENGINEER,
LOCHHEAD HOUSE, LOCHWINNOCH, SCOTLAND, OFFERS HIS SERVICES AND ADVICE on mines situated in any part of England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and Isle of Man, &c. Mr. Henwood's extensive experience in his peculiar department of mining science is well known, and will be exerted to the utmost for the benefit of his clients.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the
NORTH PROVIDENCE MINING COMPANY.—By the direction of his Honour the Vice-Warden, notice is hereby given, that, on the 12th day of May next, at the Registrar's Office, at Truro, in the county of Cornwall, this Court will PROCEED to MAKE a CALL of SIXTEEN SHILLINGS PER SHARE on all the contributories settled under Class A of the above-named company.
All persons interested therein are entitled to attend at the time and place aforesaid, to offer objections to such call.
Dated April 22, 1864.
WILLIAM MICHELL, Registrar.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the
OLD WHEAL NEPTUNE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 25th day of April inst., presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, by William John Hawkins, a creditor of the said company; and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the Prince's Hall, in the borough of Truro, on Monday, the 5th day of May next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavits verifying the same, from the petitioner or his solicitors, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.
Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before Saturday, the 7th day of May next, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents.
HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, of Truro
(Solicitors for the Petitioner).
GREGORY AND CO., 1, Bedford-row, London
(Agents of the said Solicitors).

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the
CORNUBIA TIN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY by the Court was, on the 25th day of April inst., presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries, by George Stoughton Arnall, a creditor of the said company; and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the Prince's Hall, in the borough of Truro, within the said Stannaries, on Tuesday, the 10th day of May next, at Twelve o'clock at noon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavits verifying the same, from the petitioner or his solicitors, within 24 hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.
Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before Saturday, the 7th day of May next, and notice thereof must at the same time be given to the petitioner, his solicitors, or agents.

Applications for the appointment of an official liquidator of the said company may be made at the time and place aforesaid.
HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, of Truro
(Solicitors for the Petitioner).
GREGORY AND CO., 1, Bedford-row, London
(Agents of the said Solicitors).

TO COAL MASTERS, IRON MASTERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. HILLIARD WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the
Navigation Inn, Froggall, on Thursday, the 5th day of May, 1864, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, in one or more lots, and subject to such conditions of sale as shall be then produced, a VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE, called HANSTON WOOD, containing 37 A. 0 R. 11 P. (more or less), situate at FROGGALL, in the parish of KINGSLEY, in the county of STAFFORD, and adjoining the Causton Road Railway. The estate contains VALUABLE MINES OF COAL, RED IRONSTONE, and OTHER ORES, and adjoins property in which such mines are being worked. To view the property, apply to Mr. WILLIAM PROSS, of Froggall; and to inspect plans or for any further information, apply to the owner, Mr. RICHARD FRYER SMITH, or to Mr. THACKER, solicitor, both of Cheadle, Staffordshire.

HUNWICK AND NEWFIELD COALING COLLIERIES FOR SALE.

MR. CHARLES BROUGH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the
Queen's Head Hotel, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Wednesday, the 11th May, 1864, at Twelve for One o'clock precisely, in the following lots, together, and subject to the conditions, and in such order as shall be produced and determined at the sale.
Lot 1.—The well-known current-going FREEHOLD COLLIERY, called NEWFIELD COLLIERY, with the adjoining LEASEHOLD ROYALTY OF BINCHESLEY AND NEWFIELD, situate in the several townships of Newfield and Binchesley, in the county of Durham, and containing in the whole 560 acres, more or less, together with 60 acres or thereabouts of FREEHOLD LAND, on which the ENGINE HOUSES, WORKSHOPS, ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR WORKMEN'S HOUSES, THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO COKE OVENS, and other buildings are erected, and including an EXTENSIVE FIRE BRICK MANUFACTURE; and also all the COLLIERY PLANT OF ENGINES, MACHINERY, wagon ways, live and dead stock, and other the property and effects belonging or attached to the colliery and land.

Lot 2.—The important and well-known current-going COLLIERY, called HUNWICK COLLIERY, comprising therein the northern portion of the Birtley royalty, situate in the townships of Hunwick, Helmington, and Newton Cap, in the said county, and containing together 578 acres or thereabouts, with the DWELLING HOUSES, WORKSHOPS, ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR WORKMEN'S HOUSES, ENGINE HOUSES, ENGINES, MACHINERY, wagon ways, live and dead stock, and other property and effects upon and about the colliery and premises belonging thereto.

The coal obtained from these collieries is almost wholly used in the manufacture of first-class locomotive coke. The collieries are offered for sale by order of the directors of the West Hartlepool Harbour and Railway Company, and such of their produce as shall be vended by sea or on land will be restricted for transit and shipment to that company's railway so far as the same will extend, and the shipping places connected therewith, the rates for the loads and shipments being regulated on such terms as shall be agreed on.

Each purchaser may, on completing his purchase, for the cash, or if desired, of paying only a portion of the price contracted for, and the residue by instalments, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, at such dates, and on giving such security as shall be arranged with the directors. Particulars, containing the rents, terms, and provisions of the deeds, leases, and agreements under which each colliery is held, and also the conditions of sale (with a plan annexed) may be had, and further information obtained, on application to Mr. WM. ARMSTRONG, colliery viewer, Wingate Grange, Ferryhill; Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM SOUTHERN, colliery viewer, Chilton Hall, Ferryhill; or Mr. TIFLADY, solicitor, Durham. Durham, April 20, 1864.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT. IN THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

The very IMPORTANT RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, known as AKETON HALL, with the VALUABLE MANORS or reputed manors of AKETON, otherwise ACTON and FEATHERSTONE, situate in the parish of Featherstone, and abutting upon the Featherstone station, midway between Castleford and Pontefract, comprising a MANSION, surrounded by a DOMAIN of about ONE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE ACRES of SUPERIOR LAND, divided into convenient farms, with numerous labourers' cottages and plots of accommodation land.

MESSRS. BEADEL are instructed to prepare FOR SALE, BY
AUCTION (unless an acceptable offer be previously made by private contract), the above very DESIRABLE FREEHOLD ESTATE (land tax redeemed), situate in the West Riding of Yorkshire, only two miles from Pontefract, and three from Castleford, skirted on one side by the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, and on the other by the North Midland, consisting of a commodious stone-built MANSION, surrounded by SEVERAL PRODUCTIVE FARMS, with residences, ample agricultural buildings, numerous labourers' cottages, and PLOTS of ACCOMMODATION LAND. The estate abounds throughout in COAL, and there are also excellent STONE QUARRIES upon the property. Further particulars will appear.—25, Gresham-street, London, E.C.

VALUABLE COPPER MINE FOR UNRESERVED SALE.—TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, and without reserve, on the 4th day of May proximo, at One o'clock precisely, on the mine, near North Molton, in the county of Devon, the LEASE (renewed for 21 years on the 17th day of February, 1864, at a royalty of one-fifth, or a sleeping rent of £100 per year) of the whole of the very EXTENSIVE BAMPFYLDE COPPER MINES, including the LARGE and IMPORTANT ADDITIONAL SETT recently granted by Lord Poltimore, free of any extra charges, together with the entire and complete PLANT and MACHINERY thereon, with large and commodious dwelling-house, cottages, offices, and garden, HORIZONTAL STEAM ENGINE and BOILER, winding gear, &c., large WATER WHEELS, pumps of various sizes, ropes, chains, ladders, jiggering hutchies and sieves, iron, timber, wagons, shears, windlasses, whims, launders, balance bows, drawing wheel and crushers, and all other requisites for the efficient working of the mine. Also, four Berdan's machines (never used), pans 6 ft. 8 in. diameter within 45 cwt., each, with four iron balls 2 tons each, and four ditto 16 cwt. The whole on view, with the necessary plans, any time prior to the day of sale.

Parties can proceed to the mine via Barnstaple or South Molton road station. N.B.—The average produce of the above far exceeds in quality that of any other English mine, 1582 tons of ore having realised £22,334 nett, and this including halvans, up to December last; and the vendors, having no alternative but to wind-up the present company, have to state their sincere belief that a small expenditure of further capital would make this one of the most remunerative mines in the kingdom. The whole mine is now set to tributaries at 10s. in £1; is sunk to the 70 ft. level. The 58 ft. level is driven to No. 4 cross-course, and so soon as the lodes on the western side of this cross-course shall have been intersected the most satisfactory results may, with every reasonable certainty, be expected. The mine has been thoroughly inspected at different periods, and very favourably reported upon by Captain James Richards, of the Devon Great Consols; Capt. William Richards, of Wheal Basset; Capt. James Pope, of Wheal Basset; Geo. Henwood, Esq., of London; Wm. Hensley, Esq., of Marazion; and others.

Particulars, together with conditions of sale, at 1s. each, to be had at the mine, on application to Capt. Fox; or in Liverpool from Mr. CHAS. HAND, Hope Chambers, Leather-lane, Dale-street.

BLAST ENGINES.—FOR SALE, TWO NEW BLAST
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A BARGAIN—SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINE, in full
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IMPORTANT TO COAL PROPRIETORS, CAPITALISTS,
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ON SALE, a QUANTITY OF BITUMINOUS SHALE.
On a careful analysis this shale yielded 18 to 20 per cent. of oil, and 57 per cent. of coke. The crude oil, when distilled, yielded 55 per cent. of oil (specific gravity 0.834) and 38 per cent. of lubricating oil (specific gravity 0.870). The analytical chemist by whom these results were obtained states that he "considers these oils equal to any of the paraffine oils now made from coal or shale in this country."—Apply to Messrs. JOHN and WILLIAM PEARSON, Stalling Colliery, near Stourbridge.

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COAL CUTTING MACHINERY.—THE WEST ARDLEY COMPANY having, by recently patented improvements, perfected their coal cutting machinery, worked by compressed air, are NOW READY to MAKE CONTRACTS for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of their MACHINES. The results of twelve months' experience in the working of these machines, by the West Ardsley Company, have proved most satisfactory, their use being found to CHEAPEN the COST and IMPROVE the average SIZE of the COAL, to LIGHTEN the LABOUR, and also to MODIFY the SANITARY CONDITION of the MINE. All communications to be made to Messrs. FIRTH, DONISTHORPE, and BOWER, No. 8, Britannia-street, Leeds.

NOTICE.—THE WEST ARDLEY COMPANY, having reason to believe that their patents are being infringed upon, hereby give notice that they will TAKE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL PARTIES who may MAKE FOR SALE, or USE ANY MACHINERY in the construction of which any such INFRINGEMENT is MADE.

CAUTION TO COAL PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.
RIDLEY AND JONES'S PATENT.—BY THE DECREE OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLES, made in a suit brought by the West Ardsley Company against the PATENTEE, THE WEST ARDLEY COMPANY are DECLARED to have NO RIGHT to OR INTEREST in this PATENT, and the PATENTEE are DECLARED to be the SOLE OWNERS and PROPRIETORS thereof. THE PATENTEE, therefore, CAUTION ALL PERSONS AGAINST DEALING WITH, or USING the MACHINES MADE UNDER THEIR PATENT, WITHOUT THEIR LICENSE. The machine may be inspected at the works of Mr. MIDDLETON, engineer, Lomastreet, Southwark. J. H. TRISTON, 18, Barge-yard Chambers, Bucklersbury (Solicitor for Messrs. Ridley and Jones).

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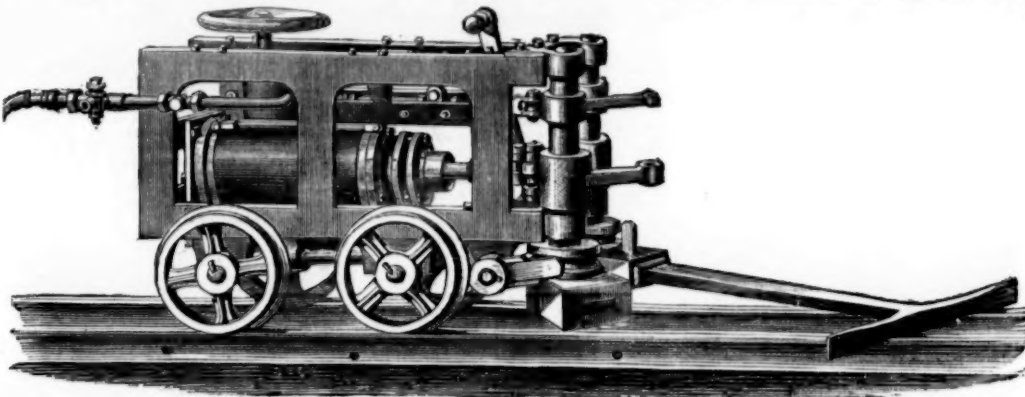
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The TURBINE, WINDING, and PUMPING MACHINERY are all fixed complete to one strong cast-iron bed plate, which can be placed in any situation without pit or excavation, and any height not exceeding 33 ft. from bottom of fall, the supply and suction pipe being all that is required to be connected to it, and can be brought in any direction. This combined machine can be easily removed when necessary.

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By providing the power of calculating the time and cost to explore a certain depth and extent of ground, speculation in mining will be assimilated to commercial pursuits, with this unmistakable advantage—that when the ground has been once carefully and judiciously selected, and operations properly and systematically carried out for its development, there would be far less chance of unsatisfactory results than are met with in the hands of unskilled and uneducated miners. As this important invention must beneficially interest the landowners, mine proprietors, merchants, and miners, we hope it will meet with immediate adoption.—Mining Journal.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP, APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAINAGE, WELLS, MARINE, &c.

J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of mines, engineers, architects, and the public in general, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that accidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the working of the shafts, and unites lightness with a degree of durability almost imperishable. By means of this pump water can be raised economically from wells of any depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following statement presents some of the results obtained by this hydraulic machine, fully demonstrated by use:—

1.—It utilizes from 90 to 92 per cent. of motive power.
2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.
3.—It occupies a very small space.
4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility and economy.
5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest injury to the apparatus, sand, wood, stone, and every object of a smaller diameter than its tube.
6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or attention.
A mining pump can be seen daily at work, at Wheal Concord Mine, South Sydenham, Devon, near Tavistock; and a shipping pump at Woodside Graving Dock Company (Limited), Birkenhead, near Liverpool.

J. U. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT to ERECT his PATENT PUMP at HIS OWN EXPENSE, and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will GRANT LICENSES to manufacturers, mining proprietors, and others, for the USE of his INVENTION.

OFFICES, 47, WARREN STREET, FITZROY SQUARE, London, March 21, 1859. Hours from Ten till Four. J. U. BASTIER, C.E.

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Now ready, price 5s. STATISTICS OF AND OBSERVATIONS UPON THE MINES OF CORNWALL AND DEVON. For 1861, 1862, and 1863. By THOMAS SPARGO, Mining Engineer, Stock and Sharebroker, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

This work contains the following particulars, viz.:—The geological position, present prospects, name of purser, manager, and secretary, with annual returns of each mine during the last three years, and total dividends paid to the present time.

It is illustrated by a map of Cornwall, showing its parliamentary division, and population; geological district maps, divided into four sections, in which are shown the boundary lines of each parish, height of hills, source of rivers, &c., together with maps of St. Just, St. Ives, Marazion, Gwinear, Chiverton, Bodmin, Liskeard, Devon Great Consols, and Tavistock mining districts, showing boundary lines of each sett, with the lodes, veins, and cross-courses traversing the same. It also contains longitudinal and transverse sections of the Dolcoath Mine (kindly supplied by Capt. Charles Thomas), with report upon the same; sections of the workings at Botallack, corrected down to the present time by the manager (S. H. James, Esq.), with historical account of same; surface plans and sections of all the leading mines in both counties, with observations upon each, including geological map of the Poyey Consols district (kindly furnished by Major Davis, R.M.), as also all the information necessary for the guidance of those unacquainted with mining.

THE BANKING, MINING, AND JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES REVIEW, A JOURNAL OF COMMERCE, TRADE AND MANUFACTURE, SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

Published every Wednesday. Subscription, £1 1s. annually. Price 6d. stamped. RAILWAYS AND MINES. Capitalists who seek safe and profitable investments, free from risk, should act only upon the soundest information. The market prices for the day are for the most part governed by the immediate supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without reference to the bona fide merits of the property. Railways depend upon the traffic, expenditure, and capital accounts, the probabilities of alliance or competition with neighbouring companies, the creation of new shares, the state of the money market as affecting the renewal of debentures, and other considerations founded on data to which those only can have access who give special attention to the subject. Mines afford a wider range for profit than any other public securities. The best are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay dividends bi-monthly varying from £15 to £25 per cent. per annum. Instances frequently occur of young mines rising in value 400 or 500 per cent. But this class of security more than any other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable information. The undersigned devote special attention to railways and mines, afford every information to capitalists, and effect purchases and sales upon the best possible terms. Thirty years' experience in mining pursuits justifies us in offering our advice to the uninitiated in selecting mines for investment; we will, therefore, forward, upon receipt of Post-office order for 5s., the names of six dividend and six progressive companies that will, in our opinion, well repay capitalists for money employed.

Messrs. TREDNICK AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS, and DEALERS IN BRITISH MINING SHARES, 78, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.

THE NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE AND NORTHERN COUNTIES ADVERTISER. (ESTABLISHED 1764). Published every Saturday, price 2d., or quarterly 2s. 2d. Offices, 42, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 50, Howard-street, North Shields; 195, High-street, Sunderland.

THE MINING SHARE LIST

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last paid
1200	Alderley Edge (cop.), Cheshire [L.]	10 0 0	—	—	9 13 0	0 15 0—Mar. 1884
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 0 0	—	—	13 6 0	0 2 0—Apr. 1884
1248	Boscawell (tin), copper, St. Just	6 15 0	—	—	13 6 0	0 2 0—Apr. 1884
200	Botallack (tin), copper, St. Just	91 8 0	—	—	474 10 0	0 5 0—Feb. 1884
8000	Brondyod (lead), Cardigan [L.]	2 7 6	—	—	0 16 0	0 0—Feb. 1884
916	Cargill (silver-lead), Newlyn	15 5 0	—	—	7 5 0	1 5 0—Feb. 1884
2900	Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwent	30 0 0	—	—	31 8 0	0 10 0—Apr. 1884
12000	Copper Miners of England	25 0 0	—	—	7 1/2 per cent.	—Half-yrly.
40000	Ditto ditto (stock)	100 0 0	—	—	11 8 0	0 15 0—Mar. 1884
967	Erwin (lead), Cardiganshire [L.]	7 10 0	—	—	263 10 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
128	Gwyneth (lead), Cardiganshire	60 0 0	—	—	756 10 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 18 0	0 0—Apr. 1884
888	Dolcoath (copper), tin, Camborne	128 17 6	—	—	119 0 0	2 0 0—Mar. 1884
12800	Drake Walls (tin), copper, Calstock	2 1 0	—	—	365 10 0	7 10 0—Apr. 1884
512	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 14 6	—	—	1 0 0	0 0—Apr. 1884
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	32 0 0	—	—	63 0 0	1 0 0—Apr. 1884
128	East Pool (tin), copper, Pool, Illogan	24 5 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
1200	East Wheel Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 18 0	—	—	16 19 0	0 2 0—Mar. 1884
2800	Foxdale (lead), Isle of Man [L.]	2 18 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
6000	Frank Mills (lead), Christow	3 18 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
12500	Great Laxey (lead), Isle of Man [L.]	4 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
1798	Great Wheel Fortune (tin), Breage	18 6 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
4000	Great Wh. Vor (tin), copper, Helston [S.E.]	40 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
119	Great Work (tin), Gernoe	100 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
1024	Herodfoot (id.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	8 10 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
400	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 15 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
9000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardigan	4 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
1800	Miners Mining Co. (L.) (id.), Wrexham	25 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
2000	Miners Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
40000	Myndy (iron ore) [L.] [S.E.]	2 10 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
2000	Nanty Mines (lead), Montgomery	20 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
6000	New Birch Tor and Vitrifer Con. (tin)	1 6 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
888	North Trekerby (copper), St. Agnes	1 9 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
6400	Par Consols (cop.), St. Biazey [S.E.]	1 2 6	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
200	Parys Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	50 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
1772	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
612	Polbreon (tin), St. Agnes	8 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
1123	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	10 6 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
6000	Rosewall Hill and Llanant United	2 16 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	1 5 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
512	South Tolgus (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall	8 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
496	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
4000	St. Day United (tin), Redruth	14 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	8 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
6000	Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
2000	Vigra and Clough (copper) [L.]	4 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
6000	West Basset (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
3000	W. Chiverton (id.), Perranzabuloe [S.E.]	—	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	38 10 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]	47 10 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	8 2 6	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
1000	Wheal Basset and Grylls (tin)	7 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
1024	Wheal Grylls (tin), Perranzabuloe	2 4 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
412	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
4298	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	6 4 6	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	2 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
698	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.]	9 17 6	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menhenlot [S.E.]	8 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
80	Wheal Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
396	Wheal Seton (tin), copper, Camborne	58 10 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
1040	Wh. Trevelyan (id.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 17 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
2044	Wheal Tremayne (tin), Gwinnear	6 11 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884
7000	Wicklow (copper) [L.]	2 10 0	—	—	0 6 0	0 0—Mar. 1884

* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

240	Boscawell (tin), St. Just	20 10 0	—	—	88 10 0	1 0 0—Mar. 1882
1900	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15 0 0	—	—	278 10 0	2 0 0—Feb. 1882
2000	Chiverton (lead), Perranzabuloe [S.E.]	5 0 0	—	—	85 0 0	2 0 0—June 1887
256	Condurow (cop., tin), Camborne	35 0 0	—	—	1 7 0	0 7 0—May 1882
2450	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan	17 15 0	—	—	2 7 0	—Sept. 1882
1024	Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	12 0 0	—	—	7 12 0	0 4 0—July 1882
1655	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0	—	—	147 0 0	0 5 0—June 1882
280	Derwent Mines (id.), Redruth, 300	0 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 2 0—Feb. 1889
4076	Devon and Cornwall (cop.), Tavistock	6 0 0	—	—	41 9 0	0 2 0—Jan. 1880
940	Dwynnwm (lead), Wales	12 6 0	—	—	7 18 6	0 1 0—Dec. 1881
300	Fowey Consols (copper), Twardroath	4 0 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 5 0—Mar. 1882
4000	Great South Tolgus [S.E.], Redruth	0 14 6	—	—	0 10 0	0 8 0—Mar. 1882
10240	Gunnis Lake (Clitters) Adit	0 2 0	—	—	18 18 0	0 7 0—Aug. 1882
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 8 0—Mar. 1882
640	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold	4 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0—Dec. 1882
5000	Orsedel (lead), Flintshire	0 8 0	—	—	0 17 0	0 1 0—June 1882
5000	South Exmouth (lead), Christow	1 5 0	—	—	11 0 0	2 0 0—Mar. 1882
280	Spartan Moor (tin), copper, St. Just	31 9 0	—	—	8 15 0	1 0 0—Jan. 1881
572	Trelon Consols (tin), St. Ives	12 10 0	—	—	14 10 0	3 0 0—June 1881
1000	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	11 0 0	—	—	101 1 3	0 10 0—Oct. 1882
12000	Twelve Apostles Amal. (id.), Wrexham	1 0 0	—	—	0 19 0	0 3 0—May 1882
1024	Wendron Consols (tin), Wendron	15 10 0	—	—	2400 10 0	5 0 0—Feb. 1881
60	West Burton Gill (lead), Yorkshire	50 0 0	—	—	284 5 0	4 0 0—Mar. 1882
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	5 0 0	—	—		
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	—	—		
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	60 0 0	—	—		
100	Wheal Mary (tin), Lelant	36 2 6	—	—		

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

20000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia [S.E.]	7 7 6	—	—	0 1 0	0 1 0—Dec. 1883
2464	Burra Burra (cop.), S. Australia	5 0 0	—	—	310 0 0	5 0 0—June 1883
6000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	4 6 8	0 14 10—Dec. 1883
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	40 0 0	—	—	99 12 0	1 0 0—Jan. 1884
100000	Don Pedro No. Del Rey [L.] [S.E.]	0 10 0	—	—	0 0 0	0 9 0—Dec. 1883
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	8 0 0	—	—	1 10 0	0 2 6—Feb. 1884
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	—	—	7 1/2 per cent.	—Yearly.
60000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	—	—	19 15 0	0 10 0—June 1884
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	20 0 0	—	—	0 11 0	0 1 0—Jan. 1883
60000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	9 11 2	0 5 0—Oct. 1883
15000	Linares (id.), Pozo Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0	—	—	1 7 3	0 7 3—Jan. 1884
10000	Pontgibaud (id.), France [S.E.]	20 0 0	—	—	0 11 0	0 0 0—Jan. 1884
97500	Port Phillip (cop.), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	61 5 0	3 0 0—Dec. 1883
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0	—	—	2 9 0	0 7 6—May 1883
48174	Unit. Mexican (id.), Mexico [S.E.]	28 8 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0—Oct. 1883
10000	Yancourt (coal) [L.]	0 0 0	—	—	0 0 0	0 0 0—Nov. 1883
80000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 8 0—Aug. 1883
45000	Yadana Mutana (cop.), S. A. [L.] [S.E.]	3 0 0	—	—		

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Alten and Quannagen Uni. (cop.) [L.] [S.E.]	4 10 0	—	—	4 5 0	0 15 0—Nov. 1883
10000	Copago Mining Company, Chili [L.]	16 0 0	—	—	6 18 0	0 10 0—Nov. 1882
10000	Gt. Barrier Land, Min. Ac., N. Z. [L.] [S.E.]	10 0 0	—	—	15 per cent.	—May 1889
10000	Lustanian (of Portugal) [S.E.]	2 0 0	—	—	0 19 0	0 1 0—Feb. 1882
10815	Marquitta and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 9 6	0 1 6—July 1889

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.
100000	Anglo-Brazilian (gold) [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 5 0	¼	¼ ¼	Dec. 1863
30000	Alamitos (lead), Spain [L. £1]	0 10 0	1½	..	..
20000	Bearis Tin Streaming Company [L. £1]	0 17 6	..	..	Oct. 1863
100000	Barr Accord, South Australia [L. £1] [S.E.]	7 0 0	13	13½ 13	Feb. 1864
15000	Capa Copper Mining Company [L. £10] [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	Feb. 1864
25000	Capula (silver), Mexico [L. £2] [S.E.]	0 6 0	..	..	Jan. 1868
17000	Central Italian (copper) [7000 £2 paid]	1 2 6	..	..	July, 1862
40000	Clarendon Consols (copper), Jamaica [S.E.]	10 0 0	..	..	Fully paid.
10000	Copapo Smelting [L.], Chili	1 0 0	..	..	Fully paid.
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	Fully paid.
25000	East del Rey (gold), Brazil [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	Oct. 1863
30000	East Kongberg Native Silver Mining Co. of Norway [L. £5]	1 12 0	..	..	Dec. 1863
15000	El Chico Mining and Reduction (silver) [L. £5]	3 0 0	..	..	Mar. 1864
20000	Elbe Colliery Company, Bohemia [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	Fully paid.
30000	Ellerslie and Bardowie (copper), Jamaica	0 18 0	..	..	July, 1859
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	..	..	Fully paid.
40000	Fortune (copper), West Australia [L.]	2 0 0	..	..	Fully paid.
50000	Frontino and Bolivia (gold), New Granada [L. £2]	0 10 0	..	..	Mar. 1864
80000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L. £2] [S.E.]	1 10 0	..	..	June, 1862
24000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L. £3]	3 0 0	..	..	Feb. 1863
4000	Howe Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Co. [L.], Jamaica	25 0 0	..	..	Fully paid.
10000	Karbitz Colliery Company [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	Fully paid.
30000	Lagunazo (sulphur, copper), Portugal [L.]	1 0 0	..	..	Fully paid.
100000	Montes Aurores (gold), Brazil [L.] [S.E.]	2 0 0	..	2½ 3	Fully paid.
2000	New Burra Burra (copper) (Australia)	5 0 0	..	..	Aug. 1862
10000	New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0 0	..	..	Nov. 1858
80000	North Rhine Copper of South Australia [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 17 6	..	..	..
15000	Novo Scotia (lead and gold) [L. £2]	1 0 0	..	..	Nov. 1862
15000	Pachuca Silver Mining Company, Mexico [L. £1]	1 0 0	..	..	Jan. 1863
50000	Panellito (copper) [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	..	..	Jan. 1864
6000	Peel River Land and Mineral [Limited]	200 0 0	..	..	Stock
23000	Quebrada (copper), Venezuela [L. £10]	4 10 0	..	..	Jan. 1864
10000	San Roque (lead), Spain	5 0 0	..	..	Fully paid.
60000	Santa Barbara (gold), Brazil [L. £1]	0 12 6	½	..	Jan. 1864
20000	Scottish Australian Mining Company [L. £1]	0 17 6	..	..	Feb. 1864
15000	South Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. £5]	3 0 0	..	..	May, 1861
12000	Topaz Colliery Co., Bohemia [L. £5]	3 0 0	..	..	June, 1863
5000	Valdovino Mining Company [L. £30]	6 0 0	..	..	Mar. 1864
15000	Valianzasca (gold), Italy [L. £1] [S.E.]	0 7 6	1½	..	Dec. 1862
45000	Victor Emanuel (copper), Italy [L. £1]	1 0 0	..	..	Fully paid.
1000	Western Africa Malachite (copper) [L.]	110 0 0	..	..	Oct. 1862
12000	White Ellen (copper), South Australia [L.]	5 0 0	..	..	Fully paid.
80000	Worthing (copper), South Australia [L.] [S.E.]	1 0 0	½	½ 1	Fully paid.